TRY SATURDAY'S TIMES.
It is better to advertise every day of the week, and every week of the year; but if you will not do that, try Saturday's TIMES. In addition to the regular circulation, the street sales are LARGE.

Victoria Daily Times.

USE LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE AT COCHRANE & HUNN'S

VOL. 16 VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892. NO75

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CLOSING OUT SALE
SCOTCH HOUSE
No. 31 Fort Street
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 28.
The entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings will be sold at cost for cash, as the business must be closed out at an early date.
TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
For the purchase of the entire Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures and Good-will of the business. The business has been established for thirty years, and is well known in the province. Any person purchasing the business can secure a lease of the premises on favorable terms. For full information apply on the premises.
McLEAN & STEWART.
Dated the 25th March, 1892. mh26-tf

THE WESTSIDE
Just opened, a magnificent range of Black and Colored
BEDFORD :: CORDS
IN PLAIN AND FANCY MATERIALS.
Two Cases FANCY DRESS GOODS
Two Cases All-Wool Henriettas and Silk-Warp Henriettas
IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.
A SPECIAL Importation of TRIMMINGS Direct from Paris.
NEW - SPRING - JACKETS
We are showing the Finest Line of Spring Jackets ever imported to the Province. These garments, direct from the manufacturer and made specially to our order, are all stylish, high-grade, finely-finished goods. We invite inspection.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Miss Morrison, of Montreal,
has arrived and taken charge of this department. She will maintain our reputation for high-class work.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. J. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S
PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers
Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.
In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, is thus able to furnish reliable information as to locations and values of properties. We have secured the services of Mr. R. H. Cavill, formerly of Swansea, where he was for five years connected with the Swansea Smelter. Mr. Cavill's practical experience as manager for the past 17 years, in some of the foremost mines and mills in California, Arizona, Mexico and Central America, together with his Swansea experience, gives him a thorough knowledge of the treatment and best methods of working refractory ores.
OFFICES
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

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WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

IS HE JACK THE RIPPER?

Deeming Said to Have Confessed That he Murdered two Whitechapel Women.

The Reported Confession Caused Much Excitement in Australia and London.

Police of the Latter City Say he Could Not Have Committed all the Murders.

MELBOURNE, March 26.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by a statement published by the Argus which declared that Deeming the murderer had made a confession. A strong suspicion is entertained here and in England that Deeming is the notorious "Jack the Ripper," and this suspicion is borne out in a measure not only by Deeming's appearance, which closely agrees with the description given of the Whitechapel murderer, but by the alleged confession. The Argus is a trustworthy newspaper and there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement made to-day that Deeming acknowledged he killed his wife and four children in Dinham Villa at Rainhill, near Liverpool, and that he murdered and mutilated the last two women whose bodies were found in the purlieus of Whitechapel. Although he has confessed that these two Whitechapel women fell victims to his mania for murder, he, while not denying, does not admit that he killed the other Whitechapel women whose murders at the time attracted the attention of the whole world.

LONDON, March 26.—The papers here to-day published a story of Deeming's confession cabled from Melbourne. The story caused intense excitement in Whitechapel. There is much difficulty in fixing the two Whitechapel murders to which Deeming is said to confess. Altogether there are 10 murders attributed to "Jack the Ripper," but there is much doubt as to whether the last two were committed by the same hand that committed the other eight. The police of the Leman street station do not place much belief in the confession that Deeming committed these last two crimes. The last Whitechapel murder, that of Frances Cole, occurred in 1890. The police emphatically state that the murderer was not Deeming, as he was then serving a term in jail for larceny. They admit, however, that if his confession refers to the murder of Alice Mackenzie, which occurred in 1889, and of Mary Kelly, which was committed in 1888, it is possible Deeming is telling the truth.

Caught in a Quicksand.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26.—The recent heavy storms along this coast have caused the formation of innumerable beds of quicksand, which are sources of deadly peril to unwary people. The wife and three children of ex-mayor Gilpin of this city, were rescued from one of these traps of shifting sands yesterday, just as the tide was rising, each succeeding wave threatening to engulf them. Mrs. Gilpin and her children were out driving in a buggy, and the beauty of the day tempted them to turn their horse's head beachward for a drive along the shore. They drove slowly so close to the water's edge that little ripples flowed about the horse's hoofs. They had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile when Mrs. Gilpin noticed that the carriage wheels were sinking to an alarming extent in the sand. The horse began to flounder, sinking to his knees at every step. At last he was unable to pull the buggy any further, and stopped, panting with the exercise he had made. Too late an attempt was made to turn in shore. The horse could not move, and the hubs of the buggy's wheels were hidden in the sand. The tide was rising rapidly, beating against the carriage's side. Mrs. Gilpin and her children leaped out inshore. They sank into the sand above their knees, and every struggle which they made only served to make them sink more and more. They shouted for help, but no one at the moment was near. Unfortunately the place to which their pleasure trip had led them was an unfrequented part of the beach. Higher and higher rose the tide, and as it did so the sand grew softer and softer, letting its victims sink deeper into its deadly folds. The water had almost reached the waist of Mrs. Gilpin and all hope of rescue had almost deserted them when Wm. Wills passed 100 yards away. The frantic calls of Mrs. Gilpin reached his ears and he rushed to their aid. With the help of a bathroom door, which he wrenched from its fastening, he managed to reach Mrs. Gilpin. His weight kept the door under water and prevented him from sinking into the sand. It was hard work to get Mrs. Gilpin out, but he finally succeeded and got her beyond the edge of the quicksands to firm ground. The horse was saved by means of a tackle floated out by a boat. The carriage was lost.

Field Taken to the Asylum.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Edward M. Field was taken last evening to Buffalo, where, in accordance with Judge Van Brunt's order, he will be placed in the state hospital for the insane for the purpose of determining whether or not he is actually insane. He was taken from Ludlow street jail at 6:45 o'clock in a closed coach. His wife was at the jail to bid him goodbye. He showed no emotion of any part, maintaining a dazed appearance. The train left at 7:30. With him were Under-Sheriff Sexton, Prison Guards Burke and O'Donnelly, Cyrus J. Field, Jr., and Dr. Field. The sheriffs and the prisoner occupied the state-room in the sleeper. There were no scenes at either the jail or the station, Field walking to and from the coach with his arm linked within that of Joe Burke. A small group saw the train depart, including Sheriff Gorman, Lawyer Stone, of Field's counsel, Dr. Crosby, the physician of the Ludlow street jail, and a number of reporters. The other passengers on the train did not seem to know the errand of the party in the state room, the curtains of which were tightly drawn.

The Chinese Difficulty.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 26.—Ung Kong, who has been in jail in here for three months, is free and can snap his fingers at the Chinese Exclusion Act. He smuggled himself into this country from Canada with others, and States Commissioner Pound ordered that he be returned to Canada. The case was appealed to U. S. District Judge Cox, of Albany, who confirmed Commissioner Pound's decision. Deputy U. S. Marshall Tom Weaver took Ung to Suspension Bridge yesterday to put him in the Queen's domain. When they crossed the bridge to Canada the customs officers refused to let Ung over, and told Weaver if he attempted to put the Chinaman over they would arrest him. Weaver returned to the American side, and having no use for Ung, let him go. The Chinaman, with a broad smile, boarded the first train for Buffalo. There are now four Chinamen in jail waiting transportation to China, but the government has not provided means for Marshall and his men to make the trip.

An Extradition Case.

SANTA FE, N.M., March 26.—The international case involving the extradition of Atalino Bacaco and others now in jail at Los Cruces, charged with complicity in the election riots at Ascension, Mexico, which resulted in the murder of Major Auohit and others, was argued before the Governor to-day. The attorney for the prisoners came before Governor Prince to-day and urged him not to sign the extradition papers, pleading that as it is a political crime that is alleged to have been committed the accused were not extraditable. They also claim that Bacaco is an American. If Gov. Prince decides to grant extradition their attorneys will appeal the case to the Secretary of State.

Explosion in Carnegie's Works.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—A serious explosion is reported to have occurred at Carnegie's Homestead steel works this morning, in which 10 men were seriously injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 26.—At 4.30 this morning a large ladle of melted steel accidentally upset in the converting department of Carnegie, Phipp & Co.'s Homestead Steel Works. The liquid metal poured down upon ten workmen in the pit, all of whom were terribly burned. The sufferers were quickly removed to the hospital, where everything possible is being done to alleviate their frightful pain.

The Commercial Travellers.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 26.—The first convention of the Commercial Travellers' Home Association of America opened in this city last evening. Delegates were present from many states. The object of the association is to build and maintain a home for indigent commercial travellers, to provide for their widows and orphans, to educate their children and to build and maintain an hospital for the injured and afflicted. The association was incorporated on February 25th, and the membership is now about 4000. The object of this meeting is to adopt a constitution and elect permanent officers.

Northern Pacific Finances.

NEW YORK, March 26.—President Thomas F. Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railway, returned from the Northwast yesterday, and spent a good part of the day in conference with Henry Villard, chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Oakes met the rumors that the Northern Pacific Company was likely to have trouble in meeting certain of its floating debt obligations, which fall due very soon, with the declaration that the company always had sufficient cash on hand to take care of its obligations as they became due.

Paid for His Fun.

DEXTER, Maine, March 26.—Joseph J. Myrick shot and instantly killed Thos. Edwards at Sims' Mills, ten miles west of Dexter to day. Edwards was a desperate character, and yesterday while intoxicated went to the home of an old man named Sims, Myrick's grandfather, and covering Mr. and Mrs. Sims with a gun compelled them to dance and pray until they became exhausted. Myrick was present but unarmed and powerless. After Edwards left the grandson secured a shotgun and following Edwards shot him.

Fatal Accident in a Mine.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Through the falling of a number of pieces of timber in the Belt mine tunnels at Rock Road at midnight four workmen were seriously injured and several more or less bruised. James O'Hara of New York, will die from a broken back. Sixteen men were at work in the shaft removing "centres" when the accident occurred. It was caused by carelessly removing the supports from the timbers. The four men were pinned down by the wreckage, while the other 12 escaped serious injury.

A Favorable Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The weekly bank statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:—Reserve, increase, $1,807,725; loans, decrease, $4,224,400; specie, increase, $1,477,500; legal tender, decrease, $716,600; deposits, decrease, $4,187,800; circulation, increase, $35,900. The banks now hold $18,007,420 in excess of the requirements of the 20 per cent. rule.

Summary Justice in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 26.—Six men who were caught recently pulling spikes from the track of the Mexican Central Railway, were summarily shot by soldiers of the rural guard. The poor class Mexicans have been in the habit of stealing these spikes and selling them for four cents a piece.

SALISBURY'S ATTITUDE.

The British Premier Said to be Standing Firm on the Behring Sea Question.

Failure of Carl Bolckow, the Great Iron Manufacturer of Middlesborough.

Russian Jews Shot Down While Trying to Escape Through German Territory.

LONDON, March 26.—It is reported to-day that Lord Salisbury is more resolved than ever not to renew the modus vivendi, and that the meditated Liberal attack upon its policy in Behring Sea has only strengthened the purpose of the ministry in this respect. The Government feels it will be sustained by the country in refusing to accede to the American demand, and it is generally admitted that the latest note of Harrison, threatening the use of the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the American claim to exclusive rights in Behring Sea has aroused a strong anti-American feeling among the masses, which is reflected in the press of all shades of political opinion. The Government, it is stated on good authority, believes the newspapers voice the popular sentiments, and that the ministry will be supported in resisting the claim that Behring Sea cannot be entered for seal-hunting purposes. As to naval preparations, there is no doubt instructions have been cabled to Admiral Hotham to go north earlier than usual. These instructions do not involve any hostilities against the United States, but the fact is that at the usual time of entrance of the Canadian sealers into Behring Sea nearly the whole strength of the British Pacific squadron will be within easy reach of the scene of dispute and ready to carry out such orders as may then be deemed necessary, while it is also insinuated that before June a part of the British Chinese squadron will be on its way across the Pacific. The authorities are officially reticent, but there is plenty of talk going on in clubs and elsewhere by officials and others in a semi-official way that does not promise any backdown on the part of the Ministry.

Whitelaw Reid Leaves France.

PARIS, March 26.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reed started this morning for Havre, many prominent people gathered at the station to bid them farewell. As the train went out the crowd burst into a storm of cheers.

HAVRE, March 26.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American minister, and Mrs. Reid are passengers on the steamer La Champagne, which sailed for New York this morning.

LONDON, March 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times, referring to the departure of Minister Reid, says: "I cannot miss this opportunity of testifying to the great success of Mr. Reid's mission here. He has smoothed over difficulties and gained esteem by which his country has profited. Seconded by his wife he has greatly improved the relations between the two governments. He has proved that the intelligence of a journalist adapts itself with special flexibility and promptitude to all positions entrusted to him. As summed up by one who has watched his work, he has combined the useful with the ornamental, inducing France to make concessions which would have been refused to other men. Gracious and persuasive, he has added to the cleverness of the Americans the urbanity of the French."

New Prussian Ministers.

BERLIN, March 26.—A meeting of the Prussian Cabinet was held yesterday afternoon, when Count Von Eulenberg and Dr. Von Bosse were formally introduced to their colleagues and took their seats. Count Von Seidlitz-Trutchler today bade farewell to the chief officials in the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs, public instruction and medical affairs, and presented them to Dr. Von Bosse, the new head of the department. It is announced that Emperor William will return to Berlin from Hubertusstock to-morrow afternoon. The papers pay warm tributes to Count Von Eulenberg, the new President of the Prussian Council, and Dr. Von Bosse, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. Though they express themselves confident of the ability of Eulenberg and Bosse to satisfactorily perform the duties devolving upon them, the papers plainly show doubts as to the separation of the imperial chancellorship from the Prussian premiersnip proving satisfactory.

Hardships of Russian Jews.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Breslau Gazette publishes the text of the Imperial decree prohibiting the passage of Russian Jews through Germany. The decree is very vigorous. As it is impossible to make the decree known throughout Russia, thousands of Jews, ignorant of the prohibition are certain to arrive at the frontier where they will be halted, and will not be permitted to proceed further. It will be impossible to provide accommodations for them. A few cases have already occurred where Jews endeavoring to get into the country despite the warning they received have been shot down while attempting to pass the frontier guards. The committees which have been formed for the purpose of providing relief for these unfortunate people say an enormous number of Jews are seeking escape from Russian tyranny and persecution, and are ready to emigrate whenever opportunity offers. The committees, after a careful study of the subject, estimate that 400,000 Jews are trying to leave Russia.

No Payment of Members.

LONDON, March 26.—In the Commons last night Fenwick, Liberal, who is a working collier, moved a resolution favoring the payment of members of the Commons in order to enable the representatives of the industrial classes to be elected. Balfour admitted that there was much in favor of the resolution, but said the working classes now held the destiny of almost every member in their hands, and asked what the ratepayers would say to the salary. The resolution was rejected by 227 to 167.

Ottawa Notes.

OTTAWA, March 26.—The council of the Dominion Labor Association met here to-day. A delegation of the same waited on Mr. Gordon and asked him to make his bill restricting Chinese immigration far more stringent, if he would not prohibit it altogether.

The application of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company for a charter to build through the Crow's Nest Pass still hangs fire. Mr. J. A. Gemmell argued the question before the Cabinet yesterday. The situation is complicated by the fact that while the Canadian Pacific has the ear of the Ottawa Government the British Columbia Southern has the provincial land grant, and it is a question which lever is to prove most powerful. An amalgamation is said to be probable.

Sensational Business Failure.

LONDON, March 26.—A sensation in business and financial circles has been caused by the failure of Carl Bolckow, chairman of the Bolckow-Vaughn company, the great steel firm of Middlesborough, Yorkshire, where a large proportion of the population is employed in its works. The failure is for about £200,000. Bolckow was the chief partner in the Downey Company Iron Works, which lately failed and this is said to be the cause of his present embarrassment.

The Elder Floated.

LONDON, March 26.—The German steamship Elder, wrecked off Atherfield, Isle of Wight, has been successfully floated from the rocky bed on which she has rested since the night of January 31. This work has been accomplished owing to the fine weather which has prevailed for some days, and the men engaged in the attempt to save the vessel are hopeful that the spring tides will enable them to tow the Elder to open water and then to a dockyard for repairs.

Daisy Hopkins Loses Her Case.

LONDON, March 26.—The suit of Miss Daisy Hopkins against Rev. Mr. Wallace, preceptor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for $5000 damages for false imprisonment in connection with her arrest on the charge of "Walking the streets with university men," was concluded yesterday with a verdict against Miss Hopkins. The verdict was a great surprise to her friends, who always believed her life to be blameless. The case will be appealed.

Slave-Hunters Slaughtered.

BERLIN, March 26.—Zanzibar letters say that the Portuguese travelers, Carmago and Elbo, some time ago surprised the notorious slave hunter Majutuba while stealing 1500 natives, mostly women, from Mugo, on Lake Manayilla. The Carmago party, assisted by villagers, attacked the Arabs' party and hardly one of the Arabs escaped alive. The slaves were liberated.

Rochefort's Sentence.

PARIS, March 26.—The trial of Henry Rochefort for libeling the public prosecutor resulted in a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances. Rochefort was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and Depirre, publisher of the Intransigeant, Rochefort's paper, to two months. Each was fined 300 francs in addition.

Deeming Taken to Melbourne.

PERTH, West Australia, March 26.—Swanston Deeming, the wife murderer, was taken from here to Melbourne today under protection of a strong escort, and will be kept closely confined during the voyage. He continues to proclaim his innocence.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Board of Trade Business—Petition in Behalf of Sam Greer.

VANCOUVER, March 26.—The Alexandria hospital at Fairview, for women and children, was formally opened yesterday by Mrs. Cope, wife of Mayor Cope. A large number was present.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade last night the bonus was discussed informally, but no action taken. Mr. Bell-Irving brought up the mail service to the north, and after discussion it was decided to send a petition to the members at Ottawa setting forth the following: 1. The granting of a subsidy for carrying mails to northern points along the road. 2. The establishment of lighthouses and beacons on the route and a more comple survey of our northern waters. 3. That such companies as are willing to maintain an efficient service should participate in any subsidy which may be granted; 4. That no subsidy be granted except on condition that mails may be delivered and received at Vancouver both ways. An innovation was made in the way of dividing the board into departments, the same as large bodies of the kind, and standing committees for that purpose were appointed.

The steamship Wilmington is in port with 1000 tons of freight.

A move is on foot to establish an orphanage.

A monster petition is under way to be signed and sent to the Minister of Justice, praying for clemency for Sam Greer.

The performance of Patti Rosa last night was a great success. A large crowd attended.

For the Lick Observatory.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President signed an act to set apart a tract of land in California for the use of the Lick Observatory.

Three complete lines of fine cut bar glassware at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

THE HALLETT COMMISSION.

The Charges, the Defence and the Findings Concisely and Clearly Set Forth.

Hon. Mr. Justice Crease Finds Stipendiary Magistrate Hallett is Guilty.

Last evening the Attorney-General laid before the House the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease as Royal Commissioner to enquire into charges preferred against Mr. Hallett, the Police Magistrate of Vancouver City. It is a rather long report, but the following is the substance:

The charges against Mr. Hallett were that he as a stipendiary magistrate received fees not warranted by law, viz.: Firstly—A fee of $12, paid to him by the municipality of Richmond in December 1890, for adjudicating in the case of Ah Fook, a Chinaman charged with felony (larceny); secondly—Fees amounting to $48, paid to him by the captain of the Canadian ship Hamburg in December 1890, in the matter of the conviction of eight seamen of that ship, charged with desertion.

Mr. Hallett was in April, 1890 appointed police magistrate at a salary of $1500 and the privilege of practising as a conveyancer, and afterwards, by reason of the number of shipping cases to be dealt with, he was, in May, 1890, made a stipendiary magistrate for New Westminster district, but without any increase of salary or privilege. His oath of office bound him to take only "the fees accustomed and costs limited by statute." He was under the act precluded from taking fees of any description connected with cases above the degree of misdemeanor, and was likewise under obligation to pay monthly into the public treasury all fees received by him, under a penalty of $200 if he neglected to do so. He incurred the same penalty if he received a larger fee than was authorized by law.

After a statement of the law governing the two cases a full and patient investigation was held. The result of the investigation on the first charge was: That it was clearly established that in contravention of the law Mr. Hallett in the Ah Fook larceny case asked of and was paid by the municipality of Richmond, which sent the case to him, the sum of $12, $10 of which he applied to his own use and benefit, paying $2 to the city of Vancouver for the prisoner's board. Had he been allowed by law to charge a fee in that case it could only have been $1 for the hearing, and that would have belonged to the treasury. In the second case, that of the eight seamen who deserted from the Canadian ship, the Hamburg, it was also clearly proved that he received and was paid by the captain of that ship $48 to his own use and benefit for two hours' work in trying in a summary way these eight sailors for desertion.

These sailors were severally tried, convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for eight weeks each, and each to forfeit $15 from the wages he had earned on the ship. Ten dollars per man of the money was paid to the constable who arrested them, $80 in all, and $48 to the stipendiary magistrate. The only fees payable to them, under chap. 45 of 53 Vict., were: Information 50 cents, hearing 50 cents, commitment 25 cents, one delivery order, as it was termed, 50 cents—not $2 apiece. This would give these men but an indifferent idea of the manner in which justice is administered to sailors in one of the chief ports of British Columbia.

The defence was that the payment by the municipality was as if it were to a magistrate of their own; that at Moodyville there were no books to refer to, and as there was no wilful breach of the law there was no offense; that he was a stipendiary magistrate without a stipend and considered he was entitled to remuneration. Considering that Mr. Hallett was a trained lawyer who confessed he had not read the acts or looked at the schedules of fees which he had solemnly promised to observe these were merely pleas *ad misericordiam* and a confession of negligence almost criminal, calculated in his exercise of judicial functions to bring the administrator of justice into disrepute, set an ill example to other justices in less prominent positions than himself and injure a rising seaport in the eyes of all seafaring men.

Yet it must be confessed that there was no attempt at equivocation or concealment and that Mr. Hallett is not a man that could be induced knowingly to give utterance to an untruth.

One conclusion from all these considerations is the danger which is caused to the satisfactory administration of justice, by having in the employ of the government the anomaly of a stipendiary magistrate without a stipend, or rather, to put the point more correctly, in retaining in the hands of the person from whom the stipend has been withdrawn, the cumulative power of two justices of the peace which almost necessarily supposes an income which shall prevent the constant temptation and danger of its abuse. A single line of an act would affect this. In conclusion the hope is expressed that the issue of this trial may be the means of drawing the attention of all the justices of the peace to the necessity of using particular care to avoid the danger of deviating from the strict terms of the statutes, specially enacted for the regulation of the fines and fees of office.

Curious Russian Winter.

There is one curious thing about a Russian winter. In the latter part of October or the 1st of November the weather will be as mild as it is here in September. Not a sign can be seen of an approaching change, when suddenly, without an apparent warning, a light haze will be seen in the northern sky, and in 24 hours the thermometer may fall 50 degrees. The change is so sudden and violent that travellers are frequently frozen to death before they can gain shelter. It has occurred that farmers out looking after their flocks have been caught in one of these blizzards, and, missing their way home, have lost their lives, their bodies remaining under the snow until the following spring. The suddenness of a Dakota blizzard is well known in the northeastern part of our country, but it is tardiness personified when compared with the rapidity with which a Russian winter storm comes up.

A YOUTHFUL POLITICIAN.

Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Canada.

Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is the second son of Sir Charles Tupper, and the son-in-law of Chief Justice McDonald, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. He was born at Amherst, N.S., in August, 1855, and is therefore 37 years of age, though he has already been in the Ministry about four years. Mr. Tupper received his education at McGill College, Montreal, and at Harvard, was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1878, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1890. He was first returned to Parliament for Pictou county in 1882. In May, 1888, he was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. It is very seldom that men so young as Mr. Tupper make their way so near to the front of politics.

A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The New Babbage Whose Skill Astonishes the Parisians.

Paris Letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Jacques Inaudi, the new Babbage, whose extraordinary calculating powers have justly astonished the erudite members of the academy of Sciences, has a curious history. He came to Paris in 1880, having begged his way from his native Piedmont. At Benziers he astonished a worthy farmer who was sitting outside a cafe trying to make up his accounts after a successful market day. The agriculturist was baffled by the figures, and Inaudi offered to help him, but his assistance was at first rejected with scorn. Afterward the farmer allowed the youth to have a try, and without the help of pencil or paper Inaudi balanced the complicated accounts to a sou.

On arriving in Paris the Piedmontese Babbage was taken in hand by Andre Gill, the caricaturist, and has been able to gain a living since by performing intricate calculations on the boards of music halls. Inaudi multiplies from left to right, and in all the difficult arithmetical problems given to him by the academicians he never made a single error.

Inaudi gave a seance in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, which was crowded with lycee professors and their pupils. He solved the most intricate problems with the same marvelous rapidity as he did a few days previously before the Academy of Sciences. An hour after the first question was put to him he repeated from memory all the questions he had been asked, giving all the figures (numbering over 400) without making a single mistake. It is a curious fact that M. Inaudi, who is now 24 years of age, has no aptitude except for calculation.

The Widow of Spurgeon.

Apart from her great piety and great energy, Mrs. Spurgeon is a woman of some accomplishments. She has something of a poet's faculty, and although very rarely reading any work of fiction, has told her friends innumerable little anecdotes indicating the brightness of her imagination. She will relate, for instance, how walking one day with her husband in their grounds at Norwood, she came across a skylark's nest in the thick grass, much to their delight. Next day she went to the field to again look at the bird and its tiny nest. What was her distress to find that the cows had been let loose into the field. "Surely," she thought, "the little nest will be trampled upon and destroy the young." Approaching the spot with trepidation, Mrs. Spurgeon was overjoyed to find that the nest was unhurt; the cows had eaten the grass all around, but as if with some divine instinct had left the spot untouched. Upon such an incident Mrs. Spurgeon would base a sermon as powerful in its way as those of her husband's. Then in her reports of the "Book Fund," in miscellaneous contributions to the "Sword and Trowel, Mrs. Spurgeon has shown some literary gift, scarcely less marked than the homely taste, the modest art with which she has made the inside of Westwood as beautiful as its outside, and its surroundings as beautiful as to all her husband's adherents appears the character of its mistress.—Frederick Dolman in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

Shares Instead of Bonuses.

At a special meeting of the Vancouver city council the proposed bonus of $300,000 to the Fraser River and Burrard Inlet Railway Company was discussed and it was finally resolved that the following should be among the conditions of the agreement: "That $60,000 should be expended in wharves and buildings; that the line from Vancouver to Sumas should be efficiently constructed and operated and furnished with sufficient stations for the local business; that it should continue to be a competing line with the C. P. R.; that the line should be commenced within one month after passing the by-law and completed by November, 1893, and that the city should take $300,000 worth of shares." The representatives of the company did not favor the idea of shares, but decided to communicate with the stockholders by cable.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in *Pozzoni's* wondrous Powder.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

How to Converse.

Speak distinctly, and neither too rapidly nor too slowly. Never speak with your mouth full. Tell your jokes first, and laugh afterward. Do not use superfluous words. Appear sincere; avoiding conceit and affectation. Never force a laugh, and only talk when you have something interesting to tell.

How to Estimate Shingles for a Roof.

There is an easy method of calculating the number of shingles necessary to cover a roof: Get the length of the ridge-pole in inches and multiply it by the length in inches from the ridge pole to the edge of the eaves. Cut off the right hand figure and the result will be the number of shingles required for both sides of the roof.

How to Get Rid of Superfluous Hair.

First get a pair of wide pincers and sew kid on the ends tightly, so as not to cut the hairs. Then take soft pitch pine, or failing that, get an ounce of resin and ounce of turpentine and let them stand in a bottle with a wide mouth over night. The turpentine dissolves the resin and it becomes sticky. Rub a little of this on the edges of the kid covered pincers and then take hold of the hairs one or two at a time and pull them with a slow, even movement, avoiding any jerk which will break the hair. In this way the hair will be pulled out by its place root and all, bringing usually the little fat follicle and breaking up the nerve cell that kept the hair alive. After the hair is out, touch the place with a little clear turpentine and then wipe the whole off with cold cream. Repeating this process a few times will cure the worst cases of superfluous hairs. The turpentine should be used sparingly, as it stings, but the cold cream will calm that and the skin will not be injured in the slightest degree.

How to Detect Chickenpox.

Chickenpox begins with more or less fever and burning of the skin. The eruption looks very much like that seen in smallpox, only the pustules are round instead of square. They are usually in clusters of three or four close together. Chickenpox is rarely dangerous, but it is a very annoying disease from the intense itching. The whole body will be quite red, the eruption dark, changing to yellowish and watery and later to dark brown scabs.

How to Cure Stammering.

Take a full breath and talk very slowly. The chief difficulty is with words beginning with consonants, and any violent effort to force the words out only increases the trouble. In order, then, to get over the consonants form them first. For example, take the word blanket, which to a stammerer is a verbal pitfall. Begin by making the sound of "bl," then pause. Make it again and follow it with the rest of the word, "bl—anket." You will be surprised to find how easy it is. Read aloud to yourself, stopping to take breath the moment you begin to stammer, and working out all words over which you have any difficulty in the manner indicated. When with people, as stammering is almost purely a nervous failing, have something in your hands to play with, as this will help greatly. The cure is slow, but absolutely sure. When you are by yourself, talk, working out each word over which you have any difficulty. In talking to others, remember that stammering shows you are speaking too quickly, or you have not breath, or both.

How to Make a Barrel Trap.

This is the simplest and most ingenious trap made, and is particularly available for the catching of skunks. Put a stone on the ground and lay a barrel across it so that the open end will just overbalance the other end and therefore rest upon the ground. Put a piece of meat in the high end. The skunk walks up to it, his weight tips the barrel down and he is captured. The only objection to this trap is that it is interfered with by heavy winds.

Razors, strops and complete line of shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Govt. St

BALD-HEADED
THIN AND GRAY HAIRED PEOPLE

Prof. DORENWEND

The Leading Hair Goods Artist of Canada **IS COMING** With Beautiful Wigs and Hair Goods Coverings of Every Description

I will have with me Ladies' and Gent's Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts and Hundreds of Different Styles, manufactured of Finest Human Hair.

Also Lotions for Hair, to produce blonde and other shades; Hair Ornaments in Cut Steel, Real Tortoise Shell, etc. This is my first trip to Manitoba, N. W. Territories, and British Columbia. These provinces being a long distance from Toronto, I have made extra preparation in order to SUIT ALL WITH ANY STYLE AND COVERING required. No matter if you are bald, have thin, gray or discolored hair, I will be able to suit you. DO NOT MISS THIS RARE CHANCE of seeing the finest and most practical contrivances for the head manufactured on this continent. Have your heads remodelled. Old made young, and young made beautiful. Every article tried on free of charge to show the effect my goods give, and the benefit derived from wearing them as to appearance and health. I shall arrive and leave sharp on time at hotels in places as announced here, accidents excepted. *Call as early as possible and make sure that you don't miss this rare chance.*

I WILL BE AND HAVE MY SHOWROOMS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

KAMLOOPS, B.C., Dominion Hotel
Mon., Tue., and until Wed. noon, Mar. 28, 29, and 30

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Colonial Hotel
Fri., Sat., Mon., and Tue., Apr. 1, 2, 4, and 5

VANCOUVER, B.C., Manor House
Thu., Fri., Sat., Mon., Tue., and Wed., Apr. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13.

NANAIMO, B.C., Central Hotel
Fri. and Sat., Apr. 15 and 16.

VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House
Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri., and Sat., Apr., 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

A. DORENWEND
Established 1868 — 103 and 105 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR CHOICEST
CARPETS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY.
Elegant Line of White Lace and Swiss Curtains.
THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY.
66 TO 68 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE
—OF—
121 LOTS 121
—IN THE TOWN OF—
NELSON

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, we will sell by Public Auction, at 11 a.m., at the Town of Nelson, Kootenay, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

Particulars, with maps, can now be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms of Sale—⅓ cash, ⅓ six months, ⅓ twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Crown Grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mh11-td Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
Real Estate, Furniture and General
AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell by auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th
AT 11 A.M.
At their Estate Sale Rooms, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue, the

SUNNYSIDE ESTATE

By order of Mr. W. Sumner Smith, who is going to England. The estate is situate between Craigflower road and the Gorge, and comprises

Beautiful Residence and Lot,
Fronting on the Gorge.
Two Water Front Lots, 60x250.
Two Lots, 41x130,
Fronting Craigflower road.
Five Lots with 69 ft. frontage
to Sunnyside Avenue.

The residence was built under the personal superintendence of Mr. Smith, and is quite new. It is of a substantial character, conveniently arranged, containing twelve reception and bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc., and has a particularly fine appearance from the water. The lots are all cleared and in grass. They have been well laid out, and are larger than most lots in that district, the two water front lots being exceptionally fine.
The auctioneers desire to draw the attention of capitalists, investors and those seeking desirable residential property, to this sale. The estate is situated in the midst of the most picturesque scenery to be found anywhere around Victoria, while from the upper windows of the residence a most
CHARMING VIEW OF THE CITY
is obtained. A landing stage is erected, affording excellent facilities for boating. Shooting and fishing can also be enjoyed. The Electric Tramway passes the end of Craigflower Road, bringing the property within fifteen minutes of the postoffice.
Terms—Half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months. Cards to view the house, lithographed plans and full particulars may be had from
RICHARDS & CUTHBERT,
fe26 Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

HAVING ACQUIRED ALL THE STOCK and interest of the Vancouver Island Land and Investment Co., Limited, the business will in future be carried on in my own name.
mh8-1m HENRY CROFT.

To Investors, Settlers, and Speculators:

To such we confidently commend the following properties, most of which, beyond all doubt, will prove splendid investments, sure to treble their present value in the very near future.

18.—100 acres, Shawnigan Lake, a bargain, $650.
19.—100 acres, West Saanich road, seven miles from city, cheap.
20.—150 acres West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, 50 acres under crop. A snap at the price asked.
21.—250 acres, West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, cleared.
22.—142 acres, West Saanich road, half mile water front, splendid fishing, shooting and hunting.
23.—130 acres, West Saanich road, good house, etc., 20 acres cleared; would lease.
24.—70 acres, East Saanich road.
25.—100 acres, East Saanich road.
26.—50 acres, East Saanich road, good land, partly cleared and fenced, with cottage and fruit trees.
27.—Four farms at Cobble Hill.
28.—One farm close to Lawrence Station.
29.—60 acres in five and ten acre blocks, close to city limits, $400 and $500 per acre.
30.—Three fine building lots, Grant street, Fernwood, only $1900, easy terms.
31.—Three fine building lots, Fowl Bay road, one minute from Cadboro and Oak Bay cars, $1400.
32.—30 acres, Sec. 15, R. 5E. Seven acres cleared. $75 per acre.
33.—162 acres, W portions of Secs. 72, 73, 74, Prospect Lake, mixed land, $25 per acre, easy terms

SNAPS.

4.—For rent or sale, superior built 5-roomed cottage, woodshed, etc. Lot 60x120. Splendid location for chicken raising.
35.—Rent and sale, 4-roomed cottage, close to car; woodshed, etc. Price $1150; cash $450, balance $20 quarterly, at 7 per cent.
36.—Splendid business opening (hotel) for party with $6000 cash.
37.—Splendid business opening (grocery) for party with $4000 cash.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.
5 STORE STREET,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY DEPOT

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES ALLISON—Late proprietor of the Caledonian Dye Works, has removed the Paisley Dye Works to 116 Yates street, where he will be glad to be visited by his old customers. Ladies' and Gents' clothing cleaned and dyed. Silks and fancy dyeing and steam finishing a specialty. mh4

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass, which we expect
To Arrive About April.
APPLY TO
MUIRHEAD & MANN
24f

C. F. MacKENZIE
CARPENTER & BUILDER
Workshop, 67 Douglas St.
Stores and offices fitted up. House repairs promptly attended to. 15-3m

CHICKEN FENCING.
WOVEN LATH AND WIRE.
Four feet high and only 18 cents per yard.
McLENNAN & McFEELY,
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.
mh9-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have learned that certain parties are going around the city circulating a story to the effect that I have sold my wood business to them. It is entirely false, and if further circulated the guilty ones will be prosecuted. I will have my name on my wood-sawing machine to prevent further deception, and will still be found at 151 Fort street, ready to fill all orders satisfactorily. Good dry wood for sale, $4.00 per cord.
N.B.—After the 1st of April I will move directly across the street to 149 Fort street.
JOSEPH PERRY.
fe27-1m

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
The remainder of the
Bankrupt Stock
—OF—
92½ Douglas St., Doane Block,
Must be sacrificed within ten days
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Stock consists of Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes; a large assortment of Boys' and Children's Suits, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Valises, etc., etc. mh2

F. W. NOLTE & CO.
OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, and all kinds of Optical Instruments.
The Correct Adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses our specialty.
We are not jewelers (simply dealing in glasses) but the ONLY OPTICIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
87 FORT ST.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of this Society to be held at the Society Hall on Wednesday, 6th April next, at 8 p.m. a motion will be made to amend article No. 2 of the constitution, in addition to regular business. A full attendance of members is requested.
By order
THOS. FLEWIN,
Victoria, March 12th, 1892. President.
mar14-td

B.C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Friday, 1st April next, at 8 p.m. Special business of great importance will be considered in addition to election of officers. A full attendance of members is requested.
By order,
GEORGE FAIRBROTHER,
President.
Victoria, March 12th, 1892. mh14-td

"THE GLOBE"
Oyster and Chop House
42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
VINCENT & HOLBROOK, Proprietors.

THE LATEST STYLES IN STIFF AND CRUSH HATS. SEE THEM!

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 JOHNSON STREET. CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

The Montreal Bazaar was damaged by fire; loss, $20,000.

John Duncan, senior partner of the firm of John Duncan & Co., tea importers, Montreal, is dead.

J. R. Alexander declines to accept the office of chief of police of Brandon at the salary of $900 per annum.

It is reported from Ottawa that Hugh John Macdonald intends resigning his seat in the House for Winnipeg.

C. N. Cummings, of Londonderry, has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council.

Richard King, a stone mason's laborer, of Dunnville, was killed here yesterday by a block of stone which fell on him.

Sheriff O'Connor, of Pembina, took back to Dakota from Winnipeg Wm. Begsley, who had been extradited for criminal assault.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traffic receipts for the week ending March 21st were $349,000; for the same week last year $341,000.

James Thompson has been renominated to contest the Emerson constituency in the Greenway government's interest in the coming general election.

The electric street railway between Windsor and Walkerville is now in full working order, and is claimed to be one of the best equipped and complete roads on the continent.

The trial of John Bartram and John Lottridge, accused of the murder of the aged Treasurer Heslop, of Ancaster township, last spring, which lasted over a week, resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners.

The ice dealers of Toronto, eight in number, have formed themselves into a joint stock company. They claim their object is not to increase prices, but on the contrary, to furnish ice at even cheaper rates than hitherto charged.

Hugh Robertson, M. D., a lecturer on anatomy at the Trinity Medical college, Toronto, and a prominent temperance man, and one of the best known physicians in the city, died last night, aged 50. Diphtheria was the cause of death.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Winnipeg Free Press states that the salaries of the railway mail clerks of Manitoba and the Northwest will be restored to the old rate; they being paid extra allowance since the reduction was made August last.

A convicted burglar named Weston, who was sentenced about one year ago for breaking into Ripstein's store in Winnipeg, made his escape from the Stony Mountain penitentiary yesterday morning. Weston is the third convict to escape in ten months.

George Holliday, a dry goods man at Saprior, has obtained an extension of time of payment over twelve months, with interest. He shows apparent assets of $31,000 to pay liabilities of $15,000, but a very large proportion of the assets is in book accounts which are very slow of collection.

City Treasurer Creelman of Halifax, who is under arrest charged with fraud, was a blind partner of Chilly Gough, the merchant who recently assigned and who it turned out was concerned in some serious swindling operations. It was on Gough's own confession that Creelman was arrested.

Mr. E. H. Lemay, of Montreal, has just completed an agreement with Messrs. Gillies & Bros., to secure the whole output of the Braeside Mills in the Ottawa district for the season of 1892. This represents about 30,000,000 feet of wood of a value of $450,000, for which Mr. Lemay has orders in England and in South America.

Last year the consumption of nickel was largely increased, and, according to the best authorities, the increase for 1892 will be still larger. With a view of meeting the augmented demand the old companies have increased their plant producing power at Sudbury. Smelters will also, this season, be established by several new companies.

McPherson and McDonald, members of the Nova Scotia Legislature for Cape Breton, and Mr. Fraser, member for Victoria, have declared emphatically in the Legislative Assembly that there is no truth in the charge made by Mr. Lahan, the leader of the Opposition, that they were guilty of boodling in connection with the expenditure of the road money.

The lumber cut on the upper St. John and the Aroostook, says the St. John Sun, will be about the same this year as last. It was feared early in the winter that the cut would be very light, but the weather of late has been so favorable that the operators have been enabled to do much more work than they hoped to do. The total output will be in the vicinity of one hundred and twenty millions.

A man giving the name of Ripenburg, and a woman who were arrested and charged with running an illicit whiskey still at Montreal, were found guilty yesterday and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100. The man, it has transpired, broke up to the hour of his arrest a priest of St. Cunegonde parish and had for some time past been leading a double life.

There is no doubt that immigration to Manitoba and the territories this season will eclipse all former years, even the boom times. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company sold last week 1000 acres per day and this week between 2000 and 3000 acres per day, mostly to actual settlers at $3 per acre. There have been several colonist trains arriving every day all week and Premier Greenway received a telegram from Toronto yesterday announcing that 125 Ontario immigrants are en route to Manitoba. About 800 arrived yesterday.

There was such a general objection in the Ontario Legislature to the second clause of the attorney-general's bill, respecting the use of tobacco by minors, which provides that the punishment attending the crime of smoking, under the age of 18, should be imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven days, that it has been agreed to strike out that section and also the word "apparently," which gave the police power to arrest any person on the charge who appeared to be under the age stated. The bill was then allowed to go for its third reading.

At a large meeting of members of the Toronto Board of Trade, it was unanimously resolved that "in the opinion of this board, it is desirable that there should be an Insolvency Act, with a discharge clause, properly guarded, applicable to the whole of the Dominion, and providing for the equitable distribution of bankrupt estates; and that the council of the board be and are hereby instructed to cause such act to be prepared, and to join other boards of trade in impressing upon the Government the necessity which exists for having the same passed at the present session of Parliament.

For some time past the bishops of Quebec Province have been in communication with Rome with the object of having abolished, as holidays of obligation on which abstention from servile work is prescribed, a certain number of religious feasts which are not kept up in the United States or even in some dioceses of the Canadian provinces. The principal reason for this movement is the annoyance caused to business by the multiplicity of these holidays, especially in large cities. It is hinted that these negotiations have been successful, and that a collective pastoral letter on the subject will shortly be issued.

The arbitration on the question of trainmen and conductors' wages, which caused the late Canadian Pacific strike, and the result of their deliberations was made known at Winnipeg last night. The two points on which they gave their decisions are: Freight conductors are to receive $2.90 per 100 miles, and detention time is to count, after 11 hours work, at the rate of 25 cents per hour for conductors and 17 cents for brakemen. The $2.90 rate to hold good for one year. The result is agreeable to both the men and the company. Grand Chief Clark and Grand Master Wilkinson left Winnipeg for the South to-day, the latter probably proceeding to St. Louis where the railroad company has given notice of a reduction of the wages of trainmen.

Matters are now apparently in an acute stage between the Grand Trunk Railway and their trainmen. In the interests of the latter delegates W. Wilkinson and Morrisey, with full powers, have been in Montreal for some time past. These gentlemen announce that the negotiations between them and the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway have been broken off without any satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at. Being asked as to what their next step would be, the delegates stated they would present a final demand which, if not complied with, might lead to grave results. The delegates on behalf of the men insist upon better pay and shorter hours. The success attending the Canadian Pacific Railway strike has emboldened the delegates and from what they state it is not unlikely a strike will be declared on the Grand Trunk Railway should their demands not be acceded to by the officials.

THE EXILED EUGENIE.

The Splendor of Her Reign and Her Downfall.

Boston Herald.

Upon her first visit to Paris Eugenie's beauty was ravishing. She was likened to a snowflake on a July day; like the fairy-like mist that hangs over Niagara; like all that is purest, freshest, loveliest in nature was the impression that she produced upon people. Once at a great ball she was clad entirely in white, of the fleeciest, mistiest description, and with a very simple parure of emeralds and diamonds glistening in her blonde hair, looping up her transparent sleeves, and shining on her lovely neck, she was as completely a vision of delight as eye ever rested on.

The remainder of the story is known and her marriage, her reckless extravagance, the war, her downfall and escape, and tales of history told again and again. She encouraged frivolity, and spent money more recklessly, perhaps, than any other woman ever did. She was conceded to be the best dressed woman in the world. Her wardrobe cost $1,000,000, and her jewels were of fabulous value. She spent $10,000 a day for household expenses. It was an age of gold. She undoubtedly was the cause of her own downfall, but she did many kindly deeds. She was one of the first to recognize the merits of Rosa Bonheur, and it was by her wish that the talented artist was decorated. Her legacy of woe is unmatched by any woman in history. She is all alone. Her jewels have been scattered to the corners of the earth; her crown is torn asunder, and the precious stones are now used to decorate women she never saw. Her steps are dogged by spies when she steals like a house-breaker into beloved Paris. Her beauty and strength have faded. She has long waited for the end.

Great Oaks From Little Acorns Grow.

A now celebrated chemist once heard a man say:

"I hate a rubber coat or McIntosh; I would as soon get wet to the skin as be obliged to wear one. I always have a nasty, clammy feeling after wearing one any length of time, and generally take cold as a consequence."

This was the circumstance which led Mr. John S. Rigby, F. C. S., to experiment upon the waterproofing of textile fabricks and a porous, odorless, pliable, and yet waterproof cloth was the result. In fact the Rigby cloth.

Wisdom's Violet Cream

Is the most exquisite preparation in the world for softening the hands and face. It is not only a substitute for, but in every respect superior to glycerine, cold cream, vaseline, and like preparations. Try it. D. E. Campbell, agent.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

THE MARCH REVIEWS.

A Long List of Interesting Articles in the "Nineteenth Century" and "Westminster."

"The Westminster Review" for March is a strong number. The Rev. Lionel J. Wallace has an important article on "Vivisection." J. Douglas Holms discusses "Liberal Prospects at the General Elections," which is especially timely in view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament. The Rt. Hon. G. Osborne Morgan criticises a recent book on "The Platform," a sketch of the history of election oratory. M. W. Whelpton writes on "The Great Civil War in England." H. F. Abell has much to say in favor of the "West Indies as a Winter Resort." Joseph King contributes a paper on the management of the English army, entitled "The New Forest and the War Office." S. H. Boult describes a "New State University." D. G. Ritchie has a strong paper, entitled "The Logic of a Despot's Advocate," and J. Dacosta supplies some notes on "A Rectification of a Frontier." There are the usual full and complete and very helpful reviews of "Contemporary Literature," and the department of "The Drama" is particularly interesting. New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Co., $4.50 per year.

Sixteen noteworthy articles make the March number of the "Nineteenth Century" exceptionally strong and interesting. Prof. J. Norman Lockyer writes on "New Stars," a subject of which he is pre-eminently master, and treats of the origin of new stars in a popular and interesting manner. Much interest will be taken in the article on Italian business methods by W. Frewen Lord, entitled "Italia non fara de se," which contains some astonishing revelations of the lack of business ideas among the Italian people and their disregard of the benefits of foreign enterprise and capital. Baron Ferdinand Rothschild discusses French Eighteenth Century Art and its relation to continental and English art. The Countess of Aberdeen describes some novel "Household Clubs" as an expedient to render domestic service more desirable than under the present ordinary system. A short article by J. E. H Gordon, entitled "The Latest Electrical Discovery," describes some remarkable experiments in electricity made by Mr. Tesla in London. An interesting problem in municipal finance is presented by Alfred Hoare in a paper on the "Repayment of the Metropolitan Debt." H. D. Traill, whose classification and division of the "Minor Poets" in this Review a few months since attracted wide spread attention, replies to some of his critics in an article on "Minor Poets—and Others." Archibald Forbes has a characteristic and brilliant account of "Napoleon the Third at Sedan." James Mew describes "The Muslim Hell" with an abundance of detail, making an important contribution to the comparative study of life after death. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton continues her articles on the women of the slums in a paper on "The Partisans of the Wild Women." The Countess of Cork writes entertainingly of "Some Social Changes in Fifty Years." Edward Delille contributes a graphic description of the characteristic features of "The French Newspaper Press." N. Shishkoff contributes a fresh chapter on the "Famine Relief of Samara." Rt. Hon. Lord Vernon discusses the "Settlement of Landed Property." Rev. Arnold D. Taylor writes briefly on the agricultural laborer in England in a paper entitled "Hodge and His Parson," and the number concludes with two articles on the "London County Council," one by John Burns, the well known labor agitator, the other by R. E. Prothero. New York, Leonard Scott Publication Co., $4.50 per year.

The Date of the Exodus.

What was the precise date of the Exodus from Egypt? A German astronomer, according to one of our contemporaries, has solved this knotty problem. Jewish tradition gives the date as the 1st Nisan, 1312 B.C. In order to test this, our astronomer has assumed that the Egyptian darkness which immediately preceded the Exodus was an eclipse. He has consequently calculated all the eclipses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries B.C., and having selected those which took place in the spring, has then chosen from them those which come nearest to the date given by the Jewish tradition. The eclipse he finally selected was one which took place on March 13, 1335 B.C. It is curious to note that this date agrees with Jewish tradition, so far as the month and the day are concerned. The year is, however, 23 years out. The astronomer declares that this is a mistake of the Jewish historians, since no eclipse occurred in the year 1312 B.C. He seems to forget that the alleged darkness is described in the Scriptures as having been a miracle. However, the result of his calculation is to show that the Exodus took place on March 27, 1335 B.C.—a discovery which will be appreciated when our iconoclastic reformers lay violent hands on the Jewish calendar.—Jewish Chronicle.

H. C. Bedlington, 42 Front St. W., Toronto.

Was the fortunate person to secure the elegant Gold Watch from the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly's (of Toronto Ontario,) Prize Competition for Saturday. Watches and other prizes given away daily. Send two three cent stamps for particulars.

Sample Chocolate Free.

A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menier's delicious imported Chocolate, with directions for using.

Clarence Hotel.

The Clarence hotel is now open. Offices to rent on the first floor. Special rates for rooms by the week or month. Apply office, first floor. *

Get your lace curtains done, get your fine flannels done, by all means get your shirts and collars done at the Victoria Steam Laundry. *

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work befor placing your orders.

Doing Canada Honor.

Graduates of the Royal Military College, says the Kingston Whig, are doing credit to their college by the manner in which they are gaining promotion. Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, of the Royal Engineers, son of D. Girouard, M.P., has recently received an appointment in London, in connection with the engineers, at a salary of £400 per annum, and Lieut. Reginald Macdonald, Royal Artillery, a son of Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, has been offered an official position in Bermuda, but preferred not to accept it. Senator Macdonald has another son in the navy serving on H.M.S. Velage, in the Mediterranean, under Sir George Tyren. Lieut. R. Morris, Royal Artillery, son of the late Hon. Alex. Morris, has just been dispatched with his battery to Trincomalie.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

A GOLD WATCH FREE

And Other Elegant Articles to Those Who Can Read This Rebus.

The above is honest advice which we are interested in prescribing to every home. To secure a trial for FORD'S PRIZE PILLS, we intend to spend a certain amount in this manner of advertising and attracting attention to the merits of this medicine.

To the *first* person sending the correct answer to the above rebus we will give an elegant **Gold Watch**, fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *second* we will give a **Genuine Diamond Ring**; to the *third* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other prizes in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer we will give an elegant **Gold Watch**, fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *next to the last* we will give a **Genuine Diamond Ring**; to the *third* to the last we will give a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern**, 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* to the last we will give a **Coin Silver Watch**, and many other valuable articles in order of merit, counting from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. All answers must be sent in by mail **before April 10th, 1892.** Ten 3 cent stamps must be enclosed with answer for one box of FORD'S PRIZE PILLS. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar coated, do not gripe**, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this rebus, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address **THE FORD PILL CO.**, Wellington St. West, Toronto, Can.

LOOK HERE, YOUNG MAN!

When you take out those spring suits of last year, and notice that

THEY ARE GETTING SHABBY!

Your best plan is to visit

CAMERON

THE CASH CLOTHIER.

FOR SALE

ON THE FRASER RIVER, 160 ACRES.

Good land, in Township 14, New Westminster District. For further particulars apply to D. W. SUTHERLAND, Mt. Lehman, B.C.

fy13-tf

TRAM STOCK FOR SALE,

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 6 p.m. Saturday April 9th, 1892, for the purchase of two hundred and sixty shares in the National Electric Tramway Co., Victoria. Tenders for the whole or in blocks as per certificate of 100 shares, 65 shares, 55 shares, 40 shares.

THOMAS HOOPER,
Over Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria. m22-td

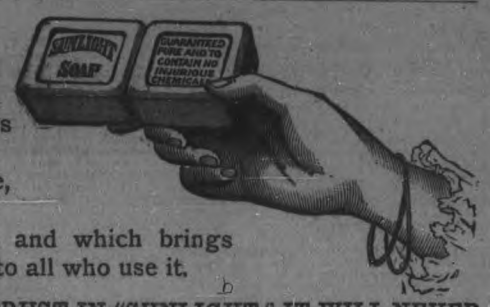
SHIP THERMOPYLÆ.

NEITHER THE MASTER nor owners of the above ship will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew whilst in the port of Victoria.

HALL, ROSS & CO., Agents.

mh24-6t

THIS IS THE SOAP Which Saves Hard Work, Backache, and Sore Hands, and which brings Comfort to all who use it.



PUT YOUR TRUST IN "SUNLIGHT," IT WILL NEVER DISAPPOINT YOU.

m23-26

BARNETT & ELICHAGARAY

(Formerly Barnett & Fils)

COGNAC, FRANCE.

A choice grade of

V.S.O.P. BRANDY

And the Finest Imported.

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

mh26-30

Barnett & Fils,

Growers and Distillers, at Cognac, France, shippers of

High-class Brandies

in bulk and cases.

Walter R. Wonham & Sons, Montreal,

Successors to Henry Chapman & Co., Sole Agents in Canada.

Direct importation orders solicited for all grades on most favorable terms.

ja13-1y-wed-sat

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

jan12-1y-tu-th-sat

TENDERS

FOR IMPROVING THE STEAM heating apparatus and ventilation of the Central School, Victoria, will be received until Monday, the 4th April next at 4 p.m.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAPANESE GOODS

You should see the cute curios and pretty ornaments in the

NEW JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Twenty per cent. discount on all goods for two weeks only.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.
90 DOUGLAS ST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MRS. McGREGOR,

MIDWIFE.

Has removed to No. 137 Cormorant St., above Blanchard.

fe27-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (5 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street, Victoria. m21-tf

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.

NEW BIGGING & ANDERSON,
B.C. NOVELTY WORKS
105 DOUGLAS STREET.

Sewing Machines, Lawn Mowers, Bicycles, and light machinery of all kinds repaired. Stamps and Dies made to order. All work guaranteed. Estimates given on models.

mh14-1m

Argyle House

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Staple Stock Now Complete.

Lace Curtains, taped and scalloped, from **50c** a pair.

White Honeycomb Quilts, **95c** each.

White Honeycomb Quilts, full size, **$1.25**, **$1.35** and **$1.50** each.

White Honeycomb Quilts, large size, **$1.50** and **$2** each.

White Honeycomb Quilts, extra large, extra heavy, **$2.50** each.

Marsailles Quilts in all sizes at various prices.

DRESS GOODS.

All Wool French Debeiges, 40 inches wide, **45c** per yard.

French Cashmeres, full assortment of colors, 46 in. wide, **65c** per yard.

French Estamene Serges, all wool, 40 inches wide, **50c** per yard.

SPECIAL VALUE.

All Wool Serges, in black and colors, **25c** per yard.

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by D. A. [illegible] registered vendor, sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the first day of April, 1892, for the purchase of Lot 13 in Block 5, Subdivision 185, Group 1, New Westminster District.

This is a fine residence property on Georgia street in the city of Vancouver.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to

WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Vendor's Solicitors,
Broughton street, Victoria.

Dated March 15th, 1892. m17-td

FOR SALE:

The Fast Trotting Horse

"SILVERTAIL"

Record 2:31¼, got in a race on the Prairie Park track, Winnipeg, against such good horses as "Sharper" 2:19¼, "Sleepy Jim" and "Idaho." Since then he has been used as a driver. Has shown trials in 2:23 on mile track; can trot a half-mile track with six weeks' handling in 2:26 or better.

The owner will sell cheap as he is retiring from the trotting horse business. For particulars apply to

R. F. TOLMIE,
mh7-1m 16 Trounce avenue, Victoria, B.C.

FARM TO LET.

Rosebank Farm, North Saanich

Containing 200 acres, of which 130 (more or less) are under cultivation, fine Orchard, Dwelling, Barns and other outbuildings. Immediate possession.

RENT $600 PER ANNUM.

APPLY TO

Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

mh2-1m

WANTED TENDERS

For Fire Ladder and Standing Pipe

On building 23 and 25½ Broad street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

mh22-1w R. T. WILLIAMS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, position as cutter and fitter, or forewoman in any department of dressmaking. Address "C," TIMES office.

WANTED—By engineer, a situation on shore or afloat. Has 1st class Eng. B. of T. certificate. Highest references. Address "Engineer," care of TIMES office. mh24-1t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. R. P. McLennan, Gorge road. m29tf

WANTED—A good man at once, for a light, easy and pleasant job. The Canadian Co-operative Supply Co. m26-3t

BOY WANTED—To learn the drug business. Must be over fourteen and have passed the entrance examination to the High School. Apply at Cochrane & Munn's drug store, corner Douglas and Yates streets. mh26-tf

WANTED—Smart intelligent boy, also good hand ironers at the Victoria Steam Laundry. m21

WANTED—A first class waitress, none other need apply. Dominion Hotel. m21-tf

WANTED—A competent farm hand, who thoroughly understands farm work and machinery. Must be sober and steady, and make himself generally useful. Apply to J. W. Tolmie, Saanich road. mh19-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—At 73 Broad street, ten or twelve boarders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Allen. mh19-1w

HOUSE WANTED—Before the 1st April, an eight-roomed house wanted to rent. One conveniently situated and comparatively new preferred. Address X.Y.Z, TIMES office. m5

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

HOUSES:—

On Amphion street, $10.
On Belton avenue, Victoria West, $12.
On North Park street, No. 105, $11.
On Vancouver street, $18.
On King's road, No. 18, $20.
On South Turner St., James Bay, No. 44 $20.
On Labouchere street, $21.
On Bellot street, $21.50.
On Belcher avenue, $25.
On Vancouver street, $25.
Offices, stores and sample rooms.

m23 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

TO RENT—Dwelling house of eight rooms with bath, outhouse, dry cellar, etc., with all modern improvements. A first-class neighborhood, beautiful lawn, and all in first-class repair. On a two years' lease at a most reasonable rent to parties that will purchase the household effects, all of which are nearly new. For further particulars address J. H. S., Box 161, city. mh26

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, nearly new; Michigan street, James Bay. Rent $16 per month. Apply J. A. T. Caton, 17 Yates street. mh26-tf

TO LET — Furnished bedrooms, without board, in James Bay. Address H., TIMES office. mh18-tf

TO RENT—Small store, with 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply J. Mortimer, auctioneer, corner View and Broad streets. mh17-tf

TO RENT—New 6-roomed cottage on Fifth street, $12 per month. T. G. Rayner, Real Estate, Trounce avenue. mh17-tf

TO LET—A 2-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of Beacon Hill; for six months, from 15th April to 15th October. For further particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. fe19-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WE offer the following bargains:—

House, Quadra street, 5 rooms, rented $16. Price $1000.

House, First street, 4 rooms. Price $1200.

Chicken ranch, 5 acres, long terms. Price $750.

Two lots, Jessie street, Victoria West. Price $450 each.

One lot, Victoria West, long terms. Price $325.

Two lots near Oak Bay avenue, long terms. Price $275 each.

m26 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

FOR SALE—The beautifully situated property 49 Third street; good house, and well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden, with back and front entrance. Apply on the premises. mh19-1m

FOR SALE—30 acres good land, seven acres under cultivation. Fine chance for market garden. Nine miles from city. Price $2200. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. mh5

GENERAL BUSINESS — Situated in the town of Revelstoke, for sale. No better business centre in the Province. Terms easy. For same apply to C. B. Hume, Revelstoke, or to J. F. Hume & Co., Nelson, B.C. fe18 tf

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50x120 9". Price $900. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Cheap corner lot on Burnside road, 56' 6"x121' 6". Price $425. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Five acres on Belcher street, magnificent site. Price $9000. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Half-acre on Gorge road, $1330. Terms easy. Cleared land. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

DETECTIVE.

MCNAUGHTON'S DETECTIVE SERVICE
ROOM 10, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.
General Detective business transacted for corporations and individuals.
References furnished.
E. D. MCNAUGHTON, Manager.
mh1

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., and C.M., Edinburgh.
SPECIALTY:—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts

DRS. HALL & LEITCH,
OFFICES:—DRIARD BLOCK, 60 DOUGLAS ST.
Dr. F. W. HALL, M.D.C.M.
Dr. H. D. LEITCH, M.D.C.M., M.C.P.S.O., F.T.M.S.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. Lately attending Woman's Hospital and Post Graduate School and Hospital New York. au5

HOMŒOPATHY
DR. JOHN HALL
63 Yates street, over Cochrane and Munn's Drug Store.
CHRONIC AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Office hours, from 1 to 4 p.m only excepting Sunday and holidays.

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $60,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Broad street, Victoria, B. C. ja5-1y

FINANCIAL.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
Corner Government and Pandora streets
Money advanced on all kinds of approved security. Business strictly confidential. my4

PIANO TUNING.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins, Mandolins and Guitars repaired. m14-tf

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING
By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City References:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
mh1-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2.
English concertinas, flutinas and accordeons tuned and repaired. W. C. Windebank (from Broadwood's, London, England), No. 45 Blanchard street. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters punctually attended to. oc29

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

L. BUTTRESS TRIMEN,
ARCHITECT.
ja27-tf Turner Block.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe29tf

EDWARD MCCOSKRIE & CO.
ARCHITECTS.
Room 51, third floor, Five Sisters' Block. Take elevator.
fe15 eod

SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCY
Pride of the Island No. 131, Red Rose Degree, meets first and third Wednesdays, at a quarter to eight p.m., in the St. George's Hall, corner of Government and Bastion streets.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
ARTHUR LEE,
P.O. Box 782. ja2-3m Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy26 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. R. LANGLEY,
1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P
Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PERDONER,
oct3 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. o22-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.O. Box 50.

★★ ROSENTHAL'S ★★
CAFÉ ROYAL
We are prepared to furnish Banquets, Weddings, Balls, Receptions and Afternoon Teas.
EASTERN AND OLYMPIA OYSTERS.
ICE CREAM MADE DAILY.
Finest French Candies made fresh daily; also Chocolate Eclairs, Macaroons, Cream Puffs, Pies and all kinds of German Pastry. All short orders served.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Ladies' side entrance to boxes.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
52 Government street, Victoria.

SPRING, 1892.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LANSDOWNE

HOUSE

86 YATES STREET.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SPECIAL

Semi-Annual

EXHIBIT

- - - OF - - -

MILLINERY

MANTLES

PARASOLS.

TUESDAY NEXT

MARCH 28.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

J. PARTRIDGE

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.

NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50 Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

BEHRING SEA.

To-day's dispatches from London seem to warrant the conclusion that the Salisbury Government will remain firm in its refusal to renew the modus vivendi, though it need surprise nobody if its determination on this point should yet give way. There need not be much attention paid to the somewhat profuse war talk, for neither disputant could afford to allow the disagreement to drift into war. We are much inclined to think that whether the modus vivendi is renewed or not, there will be no armed collision. There is a great deal more danger that the issue will be influenced by the threat of retaliation on the Canadian railways, a move which would seriously affect the pockets of many English holders of stocks and bonds. It is a question whether the American citizens who would be equally injured are numerous and powerful enough to prevent the Morgan bill from being passed by Congress. It is also a question whether the prospect of its becoming law would not cause the abandonment of the Imperial Government's position in regard to the modus. It appears probable that this scheme will prove a more effective weapon on the American side than all the talk of resort to arms to keep the Canadian sealers out of Behring Sea. Even of Uncle Sam did make a show of sending revenue cutters and cruisers to "police" the sea, it is very unlikely that he would run the risk involved in attacking a British ship.

THE ASSEMBLY'S FOOLISHNESS.

From the article which we reproduce to-day from the Columbian it is plainly apparent that the publishers of that journal are not prepared to tamely submit to tyrannical treatment at the hands of the Government and the Legislative Assembly. In this they will have the sympathy and support of the public generally, who cannot without danger to themselves endorse this attempt of the Robson Government to injure a newspaper because of its opposition to Government methods. As was pointed out yesterday, the attack made by the Premier on the character of a fellow member of the House is very good evidence that his professions of solicitude for the reputations of the members of the Private Bills Committee are all buncombe. The inner truth of the matter is that he supposed the Columbian episode gave him a chance to make political capital at a cheap rate, a supposition which he will find had a very poor foundation. The House has good reason to complain that it has been led into a false position by the Premier and the Attorney-General, whose purpose was so apparent that no one need have been imposed upon. Honest John's intolerance of opposition and criticism has often been manifested in various ways, and the House should have flatly refused to aid him in this new attempt to stamp them out. What the Columbian aptly styles "amateur czarism" will not commend itself to a free people in this age. If any members of the Private Bills committee believed themselves accused of accepting bribes from the opponents of the Tramway Bill, it was their right and their duty to rise in the House to resent and repel the charge, but even in that case the action taken by the House at the instance of the two Ministers would have been outrageous. Now the Columbian says it did not charge those gentlemen with corruption, and that its article was misconstrued. In other words, the majority of the members of the Private Bills committee fished out an accusation from the article which was not intended by the writer, just as Hon. Mr. Turner lately twisted Mr. Beaven's words into a charge against himself. And because they did this, the publishers of the Columbian are summoned to the bar of the House, in pursuance of a practice which modern ideas have discredited. The Assembly is very much indebted to the men who have plunged it into this mess.

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Hon. John Robson towers above the common herd of politicians by whom he is surrounded. He is not a politician but a statesman, and his genius is discernible when he considers measures which, to ordinary mortals, do not appear to be of very great moment. While Mr. Anderson and Mr. Eberts could see in the Victoria-Sidney railway project only a means of making Saanich a fruit-growing country and opening up that magnificent region for settlement, the Honorable John dilated on the enormous advantages which this short line of 20 miles would prove to the British Empire and the world. The guns of San Juan might prevent the British fleet from reaching the mainland, but here was a route by which the hardy British veterans and the provincial police might reach the interior out of range of American guns. Our American cousins look with uneasiness upon the Esquimalt fortifications but when Blaine hears of this additional menace, who knows what international complications may ensue? It is to be feared that the Premier has divulged a diplomatic secret.

Mr. Grant objects to the Attorney-General's bill for the prevention of persons, other than lawyers, from appearing as advocates in any of the inferior courts. "It looks," said he, "as if the lawyers required protection from unprofessional men." The bill passed its second reading, as a matter of course.

It is amusing to hear the Government's outcry regarding the unauthorized expenditures by municipal councils. The city council of Victoria, it appears, purchased several copies of special editions of the TIMES, Colonist, Northwestern Review and Victoria Illustrated with the object of distributing them abroad and advertising this comparatively unknown province. The council had no strictly legal authority to do so, and the Government has never ceased to cry "mismanagement, we must appoint the auditor for the city in future." As a contrast, look at the way in which the Government and its auditor seek to advertise the country abroad. In the public accounts for last year is the following: "Supplies for luncheon-room during session, including attendance, $3,333.60." But legislators can't be dignified unless they are well fed.

Mr. Brown was chevalier des dames *par excellence* last night, and his arguments in favor of the fair sex having a vote were logical and eloquent.

Mr. Croft is hanging on to the wapiti with simple faith and Norman blood. He is determined that the wapiti shall have a habitation and a place in the game Bills of this province.

The honorable Leader of the Opposition, disgusted at the aimless tergiversation and quibbling on the game Bill, stamped it as a farce. There was no refutation of this charge, and the Bill as it stands shows none.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The British House of Commons has once more rejected a proposal to provide indemnities for its members, which this time was submitted by Mr. Fenwick, a working coal miner. Mr. Balfour seems to have objected on the ground of expense, which is surely not a good reply to the argument that the present system practically debars any but rich men from entering Parliament. The majority against the motion was 60, which would seem to show that some of the Whiggish Liberals did not support it.

Mr. Roper, a Mainland rancher, has been talking to a reporter on the quarantine question. His contention is that plenty of beef cattle can be furnished the coast cities by the Mainland ranches, or, these failing, the Northwest ranches can make up the deficiency; therefore the quarantine need not affect us. But when questioned about the quality of the supply Mr. Roper was not prepared to say that it was good, and we know from other evidence that at this season of the year the ranch cattle are not in fit condition for beef. Therefore the people of British Columbia cities are condemned to eat poor beef at a high price, for no other reason than that the ranchers want to make more money out of their cattle. That scheme is neither just, sensible nor honest, and cannot be successfully defended by Mr. Roper or anybody else. Eastern sheep are in quite as much danger as eastern cattle of being contaminated by the importation of foreign animals, and we may ask why they are not quarantined as well. The answer is that the ranchers do not raise sheep, and therefore do not insist on foreign sheep being excluded.

Fighting an Equal.

While dueling is dying out in the south, there are still many excellent men there who believe the code affords the only proper means of redress for a gentleman who has been, or who imagines he has been, offended. Captain Wells, who some years since lived on the Sabine near Orange, Tex., was a man of this character. When angered he would rather fight than eat, though ordinarily he was most peaceful and generous.

The captain one day was subjected to a severe and perhaps needlessly harsh cross examination by a lawyer whose home was on the Louisiana side of the river.

The next day, Saturday, Captain Wells secured a second and dispatched him over the Sabine with a peremptory challenge for Lawyer Phillips. Mr. Phillips, although a church deacon, had not the moral courage to refuse a meeting, so he accepted; and the fight, with repeating rifles, was set down for Monday morning.

Mr. Phillips, his mind troubled by other matters, went to church the next day with his wife and six children, from whom he had kept all knowledge of the duel.

As he was leaving the church with his wife and family, the lawyer was not a little surprised at seeing the captain outside, and still more surprised at seeing that hotspur doffing his hat to Mrs. Phillips and the children.

That night the captain's second appeared at the Phillips mansion with a note marked "private," and which read as follows:

"At the risk of being set down in this community as a fool or a poltroon, I beg that you will permit me to withdraw my challenge and to confess that I have been greatly to blame in sending it."

Glad at the prospect of peace, yet weak enough to desire to pose as a brave man, Mr. Phillips went over to Orange early the next morning, and seeking out Captain Wells, he said:

"I am at a loss, sir, to understand your conduct. Why did you withdraw the challenge?"

"Because, Mr. Phillips," was the reply, "you and I cannot meet on the field as equals."

"Am I not your equal?" asked the lawyer hotly.

"I will concede that you are. But you know that I am a single man, with no dependents."

"Yes, I understand that, captain."

"You have a wife and six children, Mr. Phillips. I saw them at church yesterday and I saw then that I had taken an undue advantage of you. When I get a wife and six children we will be on an equality and then we can fight it out if we choose."

Struck with the impetuous captain's manliness the lawyer gave him both hands, and from that hour on they became devoted friends.

The Tribute of Silence.

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spake naught but open praise;
The other held his peace, but all his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.

Two friends, long absent, met; and one had borne
The awful stroke and scath of blinding loss.
Hand fell in hand; so knit they, like a cross;
With no word uttered, heart to heart was sworn.

A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heav'n and deep as nether sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit wise, knew she
Such soul's exchanges never more would rise?

Oh, deep is silence—deep as human souls;
Aye, deep as life, beyond all lead and line,
And words are but the broken shells that shine
Along the shore by which the ocean rolls.

—James Buckham.

Headaches, dimness of vision, partial deafness, hawking and spitting in variably result from catarrh, which may be cured by the use of Nasal Balm. It has cured others, why not you?

The New Germania.

The new Germania, in the basement corner Government and Johnson Sts., has free lunch, imported and domestic cigars. Come and try them.

What the Faculty of the University of California Has to Say.

Your committee have made a very careful examination of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER and are satisfied that it fulfills all the requirements which the public can make of a baking powder. For purity and care in preparation it equals any in the market, and

Our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any other of which we have any knowledge.

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry University of California and State Analyst.

W. T. Kenzie

Prof. Chemistry, College Pharmacy, of the University of California.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Use "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream.

Storm Signals Up.

The storm signals along the coast have been ordered up for a storm of unusual severity.

Wanted.

$10,000 American silver at par in exchange for boots and shoes, at Carmichael & Paterson's, 35 Johnson St.

Just Arrived.

Queen olives, sauerkraut, German salt pickles and mixed pickles in bulk, at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates street. *

A Splendid Chance.

In other column McLean & Stewart advertise for sale the stock and good will of the well known establishment, the Scotch House at 31 Fort street. *

A Special Trip.

The Barclay Sound Land & Improvement Co. will send a steamer down to Barclay next week with a lot of men who have been employed to clear and grade the streets of Barclay. The Maude will probably be chartered.

Warships Due.

The flagship and H.M.S. Champion are due early next week from the south. When they arrive Esquimalt will present a much livlier appearance than it has for the last few weeks, the little village having appeared deserted lately.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The Gorge Road Church Sunday School anniversary is to be held to-morrow. Rev. C. Watson will preach in the morning and afternoon and Rev. J. H. White in the evening. The musical portion of the services will be supplied by the children.

For the South.

The steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from this port: N. P. Snowden, Mrs. Snowden, Miss Harvey, H. Cameron, Mrs. E. D. Caspar, Jno. Eca, E. H. Kuchu, Phineas Sprague and Miss Envert.

Open Day and Night.

The Turkish Baths, corner of Yates and Broad street, is again in full running order under the same management. Hours for bathing: 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for ladies, and day and night for gentlemen. Best lady attendants secured. Dr. W. E. Bergman.

Twenty-fourth Drawing.

The twenty-fourth drawing for an appropriation in the Victoria Building Society was held last evening. The lucky number was 136, and the holders of that entitled to $1000 each are G. A. McCullogh, Samuel Gentzburg, Mrs. B. Smith and J. Gosnell.

Labor Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held last evening, a resolution was passed unanimously to patronize the new steam laundry in preference to Chinese wash houses. The question of employing Chinese cooks on the steamer Quadra and other matters of importance to the "hardy sons of toil" were discussed.

The Sound Boats.

Capt. D. B. Jackson, of the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Company, and General Superintendent McNeil and Capt. Pegram, of the Union Pacific Railway, were in the city for a few hours last evening, in connection with the withdrawal of the Union Pacific boats from the Sound routes. They could not give any further information than that contained in the Seattle dispatch published last evening.

A Rough Passage.

The little steamer T. W. Carter arrived from the west coast this morning after an unusually rough trip, which, however, did not damage her in the least. The schooner Minnie, which has been lying at Pachena, dragged her anchors yesterday but was not damaged. The report that one of the San Juan Fishing Company's boats had been lost proved to be a mistake, all of them having got back to the station all right. The Carter brought no late news from the sealers.

The Medicine Hat Skeleton.

Mr. S. Munson, who arrived down from Medicine Hat about a week ago with a skull supposed to be that of James Cowper, who it was suspected had been murdered by Indians some years ago, returned north last evening by the Barbara Boscowitz. He is certain that the skeleton found is Cowper's and he thinks that the Indians recovered it several times to prevent anyone from finding the bones. Mr. Munson says he can get lots of evidence to convict an Indian of the murder if the police will take the matter up.

Songs of the Sunny South.

The Ball Family of Jubilee Singers will give another of their pleasing concerts on Tuesday evening in the Gorge Road Methodist church. They will sing the songs of slavery and freedom, illustrating the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The Ball family have already gained the good opinion of Victoria audiences and proved themselves capable of supplying an evening of refined and amusing entertainment. They are fresh from eastern successes, the press of that section speaking of them in the highest terms of praise.

Pontoons Break Loose.

The high wind this morning has caused another delay in the work of raising the steamer San Pedro. Several of the pontoons which had been placed around the wrecked steamer broke loose and for a while were being bounced around the Straits like corks. One of them was blown on the beach near McCaulay's Point, and the others, how many is not known, are still floating around. There was a veritable hurricane blowing down the Straits and no one ventured out to see what damage had been done. The waves were dashing over the steamer, but it is not thought that any damage was done to her. If a small steamer should strike one of the floating pontoons the results would undoubtedly be disastrous.

Imperial Theatre.

Last night saw the second performance of The Private Secretary, one of the funniest of comedies. A good house was present and judging from the hilarity the enjoyment had no limit. Mr. George Berry as the secretary, Rev. Robt. Spalding, was a most peculiar character, being entirely different from anything Mr. Berry has done so far. Mr. Jas. Morton as Old Cattermole was capital as was Mr. Lloyd as Douglas Cattermole his nephew. Mr. Bronson made a good character of the tailor. Miss Inman as Edith Musland looked very cute and childish and added to the evening's amusement. Miss Berry as Miss Stead, the landlady and Miss Eva Webster made an excellent double and deserves credit. Miss Annie E. Inman had a most difficult part in the spiritualist, but handled it with care and discretion. This afternoon the theatre was filled with little girls anxiously waiting to see who would get the elegant doll carriage Mr. Berry has provided for the one holding the lucky number. An excellent bill will be given next week, Rosedale and the Shaughraun, and big busines will result.

Standard Works.

See prices in the windows of Kerr & Begg's bookstore this week. *

Clever Young Athletes.

Assembly Hall was packed to the doors last night with spectators who had gone early to see the exhibition of gymnastics and tumbling by members of the Victoria Athletic Club for the benefit of their band. The hall was gaily decorated with flags and appropriate emblems. The exhibition was a most pleasing one and astonished even the friends of the club. The first item was an exhibition of tumbling by Messrs. Gouge, Mellish and Marsh. They are clever at the sport and received great applause. C. Moses and Richards, the strong man, threw large masses of iron around as if the laws of gravitation had been temporarily suspended. Richards astonished the audience by the ease with which he snapped chains round his chest and biceps. He also bent a stout iron bar over his forearm and put up a dumbbell weighing 100 pounds with apparent ease. The contortionism of W. Braden was clever. Mr. Weiler poised gracefully on the slack wire. James Wilby swung clubs prettily, Tyrell and Dobbs gave a neat boxing exhibition and there was more skilful tumbling. The dance which followed the exhibition was participated in by a large number, and after the dance an excellent supper was served. The music was ably furnished by Foster's orchestra.

TWO FIGHTERS FINED.

Officer Smith Interferes in What Might Have Been a Serious Affair.

A fighting case occupied the attention of the Police Court for a couple of hours this morning. F. Wales and Lua Kee were up on a charge of fighting on Government street. Wales' case was heard first. Officer Smith, about 1:30 yesterday, saw Wales striking the Chinaman, who had clinched the whiteman. They then separated and when he got up to where they were Lua Kee came out of his shop with a clever evidently to resume the scrap. Frank Housen and Frank Glassey, who were with Wales at the time, testified that the Chinaman sprinkled the prisoner with water and called him ugly uncomplimentary names, and also struck him with a walking cane before the latter grappled with the Chinaman. The second case was a repetition of the first. The court found both parties guilty and imposed penalties of $5.

A charge of assault preferred against Wales by Lua Kee, was also heard and dismissed.

Two drunks, a woman and a man, appeared in court and paid $5 each. One of the same class of offenders who did not appear forfeited $10 bail.

NOTES OF THE SOCIETIES.

Growth of the A. O. U. W. in British Columbia.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The only matter of importance at the last regular convention of Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was the ratification of the agreement between Mr. Simeon Duck and the trustees for the lease of their future hall. The furnishing committee is hard at work getting in the different estimates for the furniture, &c.

Next Wednesday evening the Uniform Rank, K. of P., will hold its monthly business meeting, besides the initiation of several candidates there will be the presentation of the jewell of honor to their retired Captain, Henry F. W. Behnsen. Parade dress required.

THE A. O. U. W.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of Vancouver Lodge, No. 77, A.O.U.W., last night, a number of new members were initiated, bringing the total membership of the lodge up to eighty or over. The order is progressing very rapidly in Victoria, as can be judged from the large accessions that take place monthly to its ranks. During March the increase in the four city lodges has been fully seventy-five. There are now 11 subordinate lodges in British Columbia, the last one organized being at Chilliwhack with thirty-one charter members. Another lodge will be established at Ladner's Landing in a few days. Delegates from all the lodges will meet at Victoria during April, and organize a grand lodge, a charter having been applied for. At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, held in Victoria last summer, it was decided to divide the jurisdiction into two, Oregon and Washington, British Columbia having the privilege of remaining allied with Washington, joining Ontario, or establishing a grand lodge for the province. The latter course has been taken, and wisely so, for the order has attained to such strength, numerically and financially, that it can now stand alone. The knowledge that there is local control, and the incentive that members will have to rise in the order, will have a beneficial effect.

Death of an Actress.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Louise E. Edgar, at one time a prominent actress, died yesterday at her home in this city of pneumonia. She had been ill but a short time. Miss Edgar was born in Portland, Oregon, and made her first appearance on the stage when 12 years old. At different times she was connected with the companies of John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett. Last season she accepted an engagement with the De Wolf Hopper company, and while with that organization was taken ill. The deceased will be buried to-day in the actors' fund plot in Evergreen cemetery.

JUST WHERE THEY WERE.

City Council Meet This Morning and Discuss the Adoption of the Minutes.

The Resolution to Adopt Them Results in the Former Division and Deadlock.

City Council met this morning at 10 o'clock in the committee room of the city hall, present, Mayor Baven in the chair, Ald. McKillican, Devlin, Baker, Lovell, Humber, Hunter, Styles. There was a wait of ten minutes for Ald. Hall.

The committee room, owing to the equinoctial zephyrs now occupying the atmosphere, was in an interesting state of back smoke and small soot, productive of much audible coughing and more inaudible cussing.

"Humph," said one portly city father, "funny thing they can't (cough, cough) build a chimney in a (cough) building like this. Achoo!"

"Why, the blamed flues are a hundred feet high, achow! achow!" said another, finishing with a couple of screaming sneezes.

Ald. Baker put on the blower and was rewarded with approving smiles by the assembled worthy. In about two minutes a gay gust of wild March wind ambled down the flue and knocked the blower out into the middle of the floor, as if John L. Sullivan had personally superintended the operation. More smoke and more soot came down, and Ald. Baker again gallantly replaced the blower. The fire then behaved itself and burned red without smoke.

A resolution authorizing the expenditure of $250 for the assessing of property beyond the city limits, was adopted.

His Worship said respecting the adoption of the minutes as regarded the appointment of city engineer, that the matter was pretty well understood. The council's sole object was to do the best they could for the city. The course he would recommend in the following resolutions would be much more beneficial to the city than that which had been followed so far:

The undersigned recommends the council to reconsider their action as regards the undermentioned subjects, and advises the passage of resolutions to bring into operation the following course:

That the action of the council on March 2nd, 1892, respecting the position of a city engineer, surveyor and water commissioner be resinded.

(2) That the action of the council on March 8th, 1892, respecting the minutes of the council meeting on March 2nd, 1892, be rescinded, and that the minutes of that meeting as thus amended by the above recommendation be now adopted.

(3) That the action of the council on March 16th, 1892, respecting the non-adoption of the minutes of the council of March 9th, 1892, be rescinded, and that the minutes of that meeting as thus amended be now adopted.

(4) That the action of the council respecting the non-adoption of the minutes of the council meetings of the 16th and 18th March be rescinded, and the minutes of those meetings as thus amended be now adopted.

(5) That the notice given to Mr. P. J. Leech, C.E., that his services as city surveyor at and from April 1st, 1892, be withdrawn, and that Mr. Leech be employed by the corporation as formerly until the council decide otherwise. Robert Beaven, Mayor.

His Worship said that if the resolution were adopted no one's feelings would be hurt, and there would be no breach of the statute. The minutes were merely a record of what had been done at a meeting. He had tried to bring order out of chaos by offering a business-like proposition. This was the sensible way out of the difficulty.

Ald. Baker said he understood that a majority ruled in every matter, and he did not think His Worship was a majority.

His Worship—Really, I do not understand you, Alderman Baker.

Ald. Baker—Well, I shall do my best to explain it if I get a chance.

His Worship then read that portion of the minutes bearing on the appointment of a city engineer.

Ald. McKillican said he had spoken with Mr. Wilmot about this appointment, and that gentleman said he was willing to give his services to the city after the sewerage contract was finished. He was a most capable man and could do the city's work well.

Ald. Baker—What guarantee have we of Mr. Wilmot's ability? How do we know that he is the competent man he is said to be? Several of the members of this board did not think the sewerage system is a proper one, or being carried out properly.

Ald. Hall asked if Ald. Baker had been up to Mr. Mohun's office to examine the plans. Unless he had he had no right to make such statements.

Ald. Hunter asked if these aldermen had made calculations on the system. Unless they had he was puzzled to know what grounds they had for grumbling. One of the cleverest men in this line on the continent had made his calculations and found the system amply sufficient for the wants of this city. He was astonished to hear sensible people talking like this. The sewerage system could safely be taken as fully equal to the requirements of this city.

Returning to the main question Ald. Devlin asked if the council could do away with the result of a ballot.

His Worship said that nothing had as yet been done in the matter.

Ald. Devlin proposed that Mr. Tuck receive 30 days' notice and one month's salary.

His Worship said that this was rather a painful measure.

Ald. Baker said if Mr. Tuck had any feelings they must be pretty badly hurt by this time. The proposal to give him a month's salary was right; it was the least the council could do to one whom they had injured.

The mayor said he did not think it was in the interest of the city that Mr. Tuck's letter to the council should be heard, and he had therefore directed the clerk not to read it, as he proposed to answer it himself.

Ald. Baker was of the same opinion as Ald. Devlin in the matter, that the minutes should be adopted. If, after adoption, any amendment were introduced it would no doubt be carried. He hoped the council would not show the white feather.

Ald. Lovell could not see that they would be any further forward by putting the question as the voting would be just the same.

Ald. Humber recapitulated the whole case. He never heard a word against Mr. Tuck until he heard it here. Had he known what he knew now he would never have cast his vote for that man. But he did not want to make a fool of himself by altering his vote. He, however, did not want to stick at this obstruction forever. If the minutes were adopted, a motion rescinding the appointment of Mr. Tuck could be introduced afterwards. He had no intention of showing the white feather. The minutes must be adopted. Mr. Tuck was elected but not appointed and he did not want to throw away $150 or $200 for nothing.

The Mayor said Mr. Tuck had called upon him and asked when he should begin work; his worship told him that not until he received the official notification of his appointment could he do anything.

Ald. Hunter thought Ald. Humber was laboring under a very great misapprehension. The adoption of the minutes was not the principal point; the matter in dispute could be dealt with now as they were without adopting them. If he were of a suspicious nature he might suspect that the members of this council were anxious to adopt these minutes and then turn round and rescind that portion in question. But he had too high an opinion of them to harbor such thoughts.

Ald. Baker charged Ald. Hunter with being afraid to adopt the minutes in case they might stickle on the same point afterwards.

Ald. Hunter said he had never promised to rescind any portion of the minutes nor had any of the other aldermen.

Ald Devlin said he had never said such a thing or thought of it.

Ald. Hall said they had been talking a long time about nothing. If Mr. Tuck had similar feelings himself he would never accept that post now, after all that had been said here. Any man of any feeling would at once withdraw.

Ald. Hunter thought the reflections severe, and said that if a majority of the aldermen would agree to expunge from the minutes the portion in question, he would agree to the adoption of the minutes now.

Ald. Syles failed to see how they could expunge this portion. He could not help thinking his worship was wrong in his recommendations in this particular question. The council were satisfied that the minutes were a faithful record of what had taken place at that meeting, and, therefore, these minutes should be adopted. It would be establishing a very bad precedent after practically electing a man to rescind the same before the minutes of that meeting were adopted. If this sort of thing were carried on there would be no progress with corporation business. It would be virtually acknowledging that a minority of three were more powerful than a majority of seven.

Ald. Lovell said that he had taken pains to find out who was the most capable man for the post. He knew nothing of Mr. Tuck's character until after the election, and since then he did not think that it was in the interest of the city that Mr. Tuck's appointment should be confirmed. He did not think that any alderman would come out and ask that Mr. Tuck's appointment be confirmed.

Ald. Humber said he too had been enquiring into Mr. Tuck's antecedents and was now of the opinion that he was not the man for the appointment.

Ald. McKillican did not understand why several of the aldermen were so very anxious to adopt the minutes. They had enquired into this man's character and found him unfit for the post, why then did they stick to what they knew was wrong? If he found himself wrong he had the courage to change his opinion.

Ald. Styles said those who were making these charges against the man were very anxious not to be known in the affair. Let him who was guiltless cast the first stone.

Ald. Devlin said it was certainly the intention at the time of the election that that man be appointed to the office. It has been customary to adopt the minutes and he could see no harm in adopting in this case. If subsequent information regarding the appointee's character showed that he was not a fit and proper person to fill the post then they could let him go; but it was the right and fair thing to compensate the person whose appointment had been rescinded. He would suggest that Mr. Tuck be given 30 days' notice. The appointment had not met the approval of the people of the city on the ground that the salary was not large enough. If more were offered a better class of applicants would apply. He had no axe to grind in this matter; he felt sorry about the action he had taken at a recent meeting of the council; he certainly had acted stubbornly then and was sorry for it. He was now willing that these minutes be adopted.

Ald. Munn said that once applications had been called for, the applicant balloted for and the appointment confirmed it was establishing a very dangerous precedent to act as some of the council proposed to act in this case. If there were 50 applicants and the worst one was chosen and the 49 let go would it be right to confirm that man's appointment? The Council's manner of appointing officers was all wrong. If there should be 50 applications, how could any alderman make himself acquainted with the qualifications of each? And if he did not know an applicant's qualifications how could he be done justice to? In boards, companies and societies the members were ballotted for and re-ballotted, submitted to committees and crucially examined so that proper men be appointed? No business body in the world would act as some of this council wanted to do in this matter. If the council went on as it was going they would soon have to apply to the legislative machine over James Bay to appoint guardians over the council. Certainly a serious mistake had been committed.

Ald. Humber—Who done it?

Ald. Munn replied that there were more than one in the blunder. All were fallible; it was not inconsistency to change one's mind.

Ald. McKillican moved, seconded by Ald. Hunter, that the recommendations made by the mayor be adopted.

Ald. Styles moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Devlin, that the minutes of the 2nd, 9th and 16th be adopted as read.

Ald. Munn said this was mere obstruction, and it was time to draw the line. The plain, sensible, business like way to this affair was to meet the matter fairly and squarely by adopting the minutes in their entirety as by resolution offered. There was no object in dividing up the matter.

Ald. Styles called Ald. Munn to order. He had no wish to obstruct the business of this council.

Ald. Devlin thought it unfair to charge obstruction to the mover and seconder of the amendment. Ald. Munn had done quite as much obstructing. They were trying to facilitate business not obstruct it.

The amendment was put and resulted as follows:

For—Ald. Styles, Devlin, Humber, Baker, Hall.

Against—Ald. Hunter, McKillican, Lovell, Munn. His Worship gave his vote for the resolution making a tie.

The Mayor said he had drawn up this recommendation as a compromise between the parties; they did not choose to adopt it, but he had done his duty.

Ald. McKillican moved, seconded by Ald. Hunter, that the mayor's recommendation be carried. The voting gave exactly the same result as that for the amendment.

His worship said he had not signed the minutes of these meetings. He had been acting in compliance with the wishes of the board. The statute says that the minutes shall be signed by the mayor, but it does not say when they shall be signed. The by-law is more explicit, but the statute always prevails. There was nothing very serious in the adoption of the minutes. It was just like the procedure in the Legislative Assembly, a mere formality.

Ald. Devlin wanted to know from his worship whether it was too late to introduce a bill into the Legislature respecting the establishing of a crematory in this city.

The mayor was not prepared to say. He then read a letter from F. G. Richards, jr., on behalf of the owners of the patent of the Pacific Sewing Machine. This company requires from the city a $60,000 cash bonus and if they receive the same will start work immediately. They have a capacity of 50 machines daily, the plant costing $125,000, the works occupying two and a half acres of land and employing steadily 100 mechanics. The company expect to have for their market the Dominion of Canada, Australia, China and Japan. The communication which was addressed to the mayor and merely read informally, then recited in detail the various advantages of the Pacific in comparison with all other sewing machines.

The council adjourned at 12 until next Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Many beautiful photographs have been produced at the Queen's Art Studio, 43 Fort street. Do not fail to see the specimens in the windows, they are gems, both as photography and works of art. We recommend all to go to the Queen's Art Studio.

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

NEW GOODS THIS MORNING.

JACKETS AND CAPES Latest Novelties, Whole-back Coats, Etc., Etc.

MILLINERY Paris Pattern Bonnets, New Shapes, in Jet Chip and Straw. New Trimmings.

DRESS GOODS Fancy Bedford Cords with Silk Stripes, and Tweed Mixtures.

PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES. TRIMMED CHIFFONS.

D. SPENCER, - Government St.

WANT FULLER PARTICULARS.

The Marine Department Not Satified With the Sealers' Statement For Claims.

The statement of claims forwarded to Ottawa by Messrs. Belyea & Gregory for the sealers has evidently failed to satisfy the Marine Department, as yesterday Collector of Customs A. R. Milne and Messrs. Belyea & Gregory received dispatches from the Marine department. The following dispatch was received by Collector Milne:

OTTAWA, March 25.

A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs, Victoria:

Respecting the notice to British Columbia sealers, re fishing claims, the British Government requires that, in each case, the statement of claim should show the date of clearance and departure from the home port of entry into Behring Sea; date of warning; date of leaving Behring Sea; and dates of all communications from the owners during the voyage; also total number of skins taken on the coast or in Behring Sea, and prices obtained; also full particulars of the number of boats and canoes, and of men. Full particulars are also wanted as to mortgage or liens on vessels, with full details as to the condition, names and nationalty of holders; detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with voyage, distinguishing between outfit, wages of hunters, remuneration for insurances, etc. Let all parties concerned know this.

(Sgd.) CHARLES H. TUPPER.

The dispatch received by Messrs. Belyea & Gregory was in answer to one sent by them in December last, asking for information as to how the claims should be made out. It was much the same as the one received by Collector Milne.

A meeting of the Sealers' Association will be held on Monday evening to consider the matter.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Services in the Different Churches To-Morrow Morning and Evening.

Calvary Baptist Church—Rev. M. U. Squires of Port Angeles, Wash., will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The following are the preachers in the churches to-morrow:

Christ Church Cathedral—Morning and evening, the Lord Bishop.

St. James Church — Morning and evening, the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's—Morning and evening, the Rev. Percival Jenns.

St. Barnabas—Morning and evening, the Rev. G. W. Taylor.

St. Saviour's—Morning and evening, the Rev. W. D. Barber.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill—Morning, and evening, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St. Paul's, Esquimalt—Morning, and evening, the Rev. S. C. Scholefield.

Tolmie—Morning at 11, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Cadboro Bay—Afternoon at 3, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Indian Reserve—Afternoon, at 3:30.

Provincial Jail—Morning, at 9:30, the Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

Jubilee Hospital—Afternoon at 2, the Rev. G. W. Taylor.

Trout Fishing.

Season opens on the 15th. For fine fishing tackle go to Fox's 78 Govt. St.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RUDGE BICYCLES.

C. A. Godson, sole agent for Victoria. Terms on application. Wheels always on hand, to be seen at sample room, 46½ Yates street. m21-1m

—:NEW:—

JAPANESE GOODS

Just received by last steamer, consisting of all kinds of Silk Goods, Tea Sets, Vases, Trays, Cabinets, Writing Desks, Screens, Chairs, Tables, Toys of all kinds, great variety of curios, Bronzewares, etc. The finest lot of Japanese Goods in the city.

ROKUBAN CO.

150 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Opposition to the Bill to Repeal Inferior Courts Practitioners' Act.

More of the Game Bill---Mr. Brown on Woman Suffrage---A Brisk Railway Wrangle.

FRIDAY, 25th March, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS REPORT.

Mr. Martin presented a report of the Private Bills Committee reporting an act to incorporate the Sumas Reclamation Company, submitting the bill with amendments. The report was received.

THE MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The adjourned committee on Municipal Bills resumed work, Mr. McKenzie in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Beaven, section 69 and sub-section 1 of bill 27 were struck out and the following inserted:

"69. Every Municipal Council may pass by-laws for the following purposes:—

"(1.) For providing the means of ascertaining and determining what real property will be immediately benefitted by any proposed improvement, the expense of which is proposed to be assessed upon the real property benefitted thereby, and of ascertaining and determining the proportions in which the assessment is to be made on the various portions of real property so benefitted."

A dozen sections referring to local improvements given notice of by Mr. Beaven were added without change or opposition.

On motion of Mr. Kitchen, the Municipal Act of 1891, was amended by inserting as section 254, sub-section 17:

"Any person who has signed a petition under this section shall be at liberty to withdraw therefrom and to abandon such petition at any time before the expiry of the time limited for appealing from the proposed assessment of the Court of Revision, but not afterwards. If the proposed work shall not be proceeded with on account of such withdrawal from the petition, then the persons signing such petition, including those who have withdrawn therefrom, shall be pro rata chargeable with and liable to the municipality for the expenses incurred by such municipality in connection with such petition, and the amount with which such persons are chargeable shall be entered upon the collector's roll for such municipality against the person liable, and shall be collected in the same manner as any other sum so placed on the roll for collection."

A couple of other amendments referring to the schedule to be used in dyking by-laws, and for advertising such by-law before passed, were also made on the proposition of the same member.

Mr. Kitchen offered an amendment to allow municipalities to appoint their own magistrates. He informed the House that the attorney-general had given his consent to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Robson objected to the section and advised Mr. Kitchen to bring the amendment in on report.

The amendment was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Beaven moved to amend subsection 88 of 96 of the municipal act, 1889, by adding:

"Provided always that such persons who are assessed for land, or real property, or improvements, shall not be liable to pay such road tax."

After further slight amendments the committee rose and reported progress.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Eberts in moving the second reading of the University explained that the object of the bill was simply to make necessary amendments to the bill of last session. The principal amendment was to provide where any such vacancy is to be filled by convocation, the chairman of convocation for the time being shall fix the time when the election is to be held, and in other respects the nomination and election for any such vacancy shall be subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter provided in the case of the regular annual nomination and election of members of the Senate by convocation. Also by Section 45 to provide: "Until it shall otherwise determine, the Senate shall, in respect of the said faculties, exercise its powers of holding examinations and granting decrees only, but it may at any time, and from time to time, by a vote of at least two-thirds of its members, establish courses of instruction in any or all of the said faculties."

The second reading passed without opposition.

TO PROTECT LAWYERS.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the "Inferior Courts Practioneer's Act." Judges, he said, might allow unqualified persons if legal talent was not available.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that the passing of this act would be a hardship to people living in sparsely settled districts, to say that a man who is not a lawyer should not be allowed to appear in court. Parties would have to send 300 or 500 miles for a lawyer which would cost more than several cases might be worth.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the intention of the act was to operate just as Mr. Semlin wanted.

Mr. Sword, Mr. Smith, Mr. Martin and Mr. Kitchen also objected to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie promised to amend the bill on report so that it would apply only to cities.

Mr. Grant opposed this proposition. It looked as if the city lawyers needed protection from unprofessional men.

Mr. Brown was also of the same opinion as Mr. Grant.

The bill passed its second reading on the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Robson, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Nason, Fletcher, Horne, Smith, Stoddart—16.

Nays—Messrs. Semlin, Grant, Sword, Kitchen, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Keith, Forster, Booth—12.

THE GAME BILL.

Section 2 was amended to read: In this act the term "animal" or "animals" shall be construed as meaning quadruped animals of the species, and the term "bird" or "birds" shall mean both old and young of the feathered animals.

Section 3 was amended to provide that the following birds should not be killed at any time: Cow wapiti, cow elk, blackbird, chaffinch, hen pheasant, skylark, thrush, and robin, save when the latter eats fruit in gardens.

Section 2 called forth a warm discussion. It provides: "No person or corporation shall at any time purchase or have in possession, with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any or any portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this act, in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determing the question of intent of any party charged under this section any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried beyond the limits of this Province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as prima facie evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information."

Mr. Hall objected to the clause on the ground that it would continue to injure what was an important export trade of the Province amounting to some $25,000 a year. If the skins were not allowed to be exported by law, they would certainly be smuggled out of the country, and this should be considered.

Mr. Rogers declared that there were almost ten times as many deer in the country as there were 30 years ago; and it was not necessary to exclude deer skins from export to protect the animals.

Mr. Pooley contended that the increase in the number of deer showed the beneficial effect of the protection law.

Mr. Booth suggested that the wild animals preying on deer should be killed off and there would not be necessity for this restriction. Placing a bounty on wild animals killed outside of settled districts would have this effect.

Mr. Hunter said he had seen the carcasses of great numbers of deer killed for their hides alone before a clause similar to the one before the committee was placed on the statutes, and that such a law was necessary if the deer were not to be exterminated, as were the buffalo on the prairies.

Mr. Hall objected to Mr. Hunter's statements and said the buffalo were killed off not so much for their skins as to provide sport for hunters, which seemed to be the object of the section he opposed. Business should be considered first.

Mr. Hunter declared the buffalo were exterminated owing to the desire of the Hudson's Bay Company for skins more than any other cause.

Mr. Hall warmly retorted that what Mr. Hunter said was perfect trash and humbug.

Mr. Brown contended that if there was an avenue opened for shipment and a market created for skins, the deer would be slaughtered for their skins.

Hon. Mr. Turner after several attempts secured the floor, and stated that provision had been made to meet with the views of Mr. Booth, and a bounty would be paid for all wild animals of a certain class killed anywhere in the province. He also proposed to amend section 3, adding that persons holding a license to shoot mountain sheep, and bull elk, might take the heads and hides out of the province.

Mr. Grant said he knew a great many deer skins were shipped out of the province into Alaska and the United States, and he did not think those who came by skins honestly should be prevented by law from marketing them.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

The House next rose for refreshment.

EVENING SESSION.

House got to business at 8 promptly and Hon. Mr. Davie presented the report of Superintendent Hussey of the Provincial Police, respecting the condition of the provincial jail. Also the final report of the Royal Commission on certain magistrates.

THE GAME BILL.

House went into committee on the Game Bill, Mr. Kitchen chairman. Mr. Hall asked the Attorney-General whether the Provincial Government had power to regulate the exportation of skins as laid down in section 7.

The Attorney-General said an off hand opinion would not be of much value, but this bill did not interfere with the Dominion statute; it was not to make revenue. Mr. Hall's motion to strike out section 7 was lost.

Ald. Hunter wanted to know what harm robins did in a garden that they should be destroyed as provided in subsection 2 of section 16, at any time. Only in the cherry season were they a nuisance in the garden, and he moved that they be killed only between June 10th and August 15th.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said there was no object in protecting the robin which was a migratory bird.

Mr. Eberts was in favor of protecting the small birds; they were scarce enough in the woods.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he would not shoot one of those birds under any circumstances; they could eat all the cherries in the country, but he would not kill them for that.

Mr. Anderson objected to sportsmen walking over the grain fields in the fall in pursuit of game. They did a great deal of damage.

Mr. Kitchen said the 15th of August was too early for grouse in his district. The Indians who hunted with small dogs would simply clean out the grouse. He did not know how the matter was on the Island.

Mr. Smith said that the way they were legislating looked as if it were true that the birds were to be killed anyway and would not make much difference whether they were killed old or young. The 1st of September should be the time.

Mr. Brown said that under the circumstances he would advise everybody to shoot all the game they could; the game bill was a perfect farce.

Mr. Grant having taken the chair, Mr. Hall took exception to his prompt manner of putting the question and said he had no time to get to his feet before the motions were carried.

Mr. Grant humorously defended himself against the attack.

Mr. Kitchen protested against the searching of persons suspected of having game or fish about them.

The sum of $50 was inserted as the game license.

The committe rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Brown moved the second reading of Bill 47, re amendment to the Voters' Bill. He did not intend to speak at length on this bill, but he thought it a strange part of parliamentary practice that the person who moved a second reading of a bill was not allowed the right of reply. Referring to the bill he said they were proud of their civilization and always said that one of the greatest parts of it was the elevation of women, yet they refused her that which was granted to drunken loafers, a voice in the law making of the country. It was impossible to allege any good reason why women should not vote. It had been said that the United Sates was unfortunate in this respect, but that was on account of the method employed. Argument was often advanced about husband and wife taking opposite sides in politics, but the same could be said of the family. Many women are keen politicians. He had known a woman who was a keen politician and had opposite views from her husband, yet a more harmonious family could not be found. There was a very general desire among the women of British Columbia to vote; even if the majority of them did not want to vote it was no reason why they should not be able to do so if they pleased. Women in all lines of life are coming to the front and taking a high position in the business of the world and paying their bills like little men. If women were allowed into the House it would soften the asperities and elevate the tone of politics very greatly.

On a vote being taken the second reading was lost on the following division. Yeas, Messrs. Brown, Semlin, Kellie, Milne, Forster, Robson, Booth, Mason.

Nays, Messrs. Kitchen, Punch, Cotton, Beaven, Horne, Smith, Baker, Davie, Eberts, Stoddart, Hall, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson.

VICTORIA AND SIDNEY RAILWAY.

Mr. Anderson moved the second reading of the Victoria and Sidney Railway bill. There was not much to be said regarding the bill. A petition had been presented against this bill signed by Mr. A De Cosmos and others on the ground that another charter for this route was in existence. But that charter had lapsed. Mr. Anderson then explained in detail the history of the whole affair. There were many things which would ensure the existence of the railway asked for; there were rich deposits of clay at the Sidney end and there was also a fine agricultural country surrounding it. The railway would be of great benefit to the country generally and this city.

Mr. Eberts endorsed these remarks and said the line would be a lasting benefit to the country through which it would pass. One of the great advantages which would be enjoyed by the settlers up there would be the possibility of reading the Victoria papers the same day that they were published.

Hon. John Robson said there was another advantage which had not been noticed by the other speakers and that was the establishing of a route to the mainland which would be out of the range of the guns of San Juan. It was a great thing to be able to run across to the mainland free from the fear of the guns of San Juan. Not that he thought the guns of San Juan could stand against the fleets of the empire, but it was still a great thing. This railway would also open up a fine fruit growing country.

Dr. Milne pointed out that this railway was not intended to open a new line of communication with the mainland at all as had been stated by the Premier, but to reach a place at North Saanich called Sidney, where a sawmill was to be erected sometime in the indefinite future and that was its only prospect. The present Sidney railway was directly antagonistic to the Victoria-Saanich and New Westminster Railway, and it would be wrong to spoil that fine project for the sake of a small line like the one now proposed. If it were allowed to go on it would injure the prospects of the V. S. and N. W. very much. There were really no object in particular in opening up the Sidney Railway and the larger and more complete system should be given the support of the House.

Col. Baker said that among the arguments used against the V. & S. was that it was an insignificant line, but although so insignificant would do great damage to the V. S. & N. W. railway if allowed to be carried forward. With the price of various kinds of provisions in this city it would be right to grant the charter to this or any railway that would open up such a fertile district and give this city better and fuller supplies.

Hon. Theo. Davie said he was sorry to hear any honorable member speak against this bill, and more especially when the opposition came from where it did. The hon. member had charged this as being a railway on paper. What was his scheme, the V. S. & N. W., but a railway on paper? He should have thought that hon. members would have been glad to see some other company come forward to open up a country they were not able to open up themselves. The opposition offered this line was of the dog-in-the-manger style.

Mr. Grant made some explanations of statements made by the mover and said that every railway built from Victoria to the district was another guarantee of the prosperity of the city. He was always willing to support any proposition likely to prove a benefit to the city. Everything should be done to open up the country.

Mr. Hunter was in favor of this bill. All that the V. S. & N. W. Company had done in the last six years was to draw up a set of plans. Had they shown any substantial progress in the scheme he would have been the last to oppose their scheme. The company was composed of some of the brightest minds in the city backed by $500,000 of Victoria capital, and they had not accomplished any more than he had described. He did not think that they ever would accomplish any more. He was sorry for these gentlemen that they had put their money into a scheme which he had always felt sure would not be successful. The V. & S. on the other hand was a local line and would do the city much benefit. It was true that it would be a competitor of the line with which he was connected, but the more opposition of this kind the better.

Mr. Semlin was of opinion that the more railroads there were the better for this city and the Province in general.

The bill was read a second time.

ELECTRIC POWER BILLS.

The House took up the adjourned debate on the Coquitlam Electric Bill.

Mr. Brown said it looked by this bill as if a party of shrewd men were trying to get hold of something now that was going to be of considerable value by-and-by. He did not think this was right. He had made enquiries from people living up there and there was no sign of any enterprise being started there by this company. It appears that they only want to get hold of this power so that they can salt it for use at some future date, and for that reason he would oppose the second reading of the bill unless some more valid reasons than had been advanced were shown.

Mr. Cotton thought it would be a great favor if the Attorney-General would make known the Government's intentions with regard to this bill now, instead of waiting until the third reading.

The Attorney-General said they would be made known in due time.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the North Vancouver Electric Bill and explained the objects thereof.

Mr. Sword thought this bill open to the same objection as the Coquitlam Bill. There was no limit to the powers of the company with regard to the use of the streams.

Mr. Brown said he had discovered that these bills were looked upon by the people in the localities in question, as nothing better than "grab bills." It is certainly wrong to let people have these privileges unless they want to use them immediately, or intend to go ahead with some enterprise. Such applications should not be tolerated by the House.

Mr. Horne did not think it would be in the interest of the vested rights of the city of Vancouver to pass this bill in its present shape. Petitions from various places had been sent to the House against the passing of this bill.

Second reading passed, and the bill will be committed on Monday. The House adjourning at 11 until 2 p.m. on Monday.

The Enlarging of Cemeteries!

AGENTS THAT RENDER THIS NECESSARY!

An Agent That Fights Against the Work!

The following paragraphs, intended to have been printed separately, in a Paris evening paper, were by some blunder so arranged that they read consecutively:

"Doctor X. has been apointed head physician to the Hospital de la Charite. Orders have been given by the authorities for the immediate extension of the Cemetery of Mont Parrasse. The works are being executed with the utmost despatch."

In the following, we can assure every reader of this paper, that there is no typographical blunder:—Owing to the introduction of worthless pills of all colors, and the great variety of liquid medicines and remedies so deleterious and injurious in their effects, it is an undoubted fact that our cemeteries in Canada are fast filling up with the victims of these common preparations. These so-called cures are a danger to the nation; they are made to sell, and the curing of disease is a remote consideration with the manufacturers.

We have, however, in our land, an agency that works to snatch sufferers from the grave, and this mission is always faithfully and surely carried out. This wonder of science, known as Paine's Celery Compound, is actually taking up those whom physicians have put aside as incurable. It grasps such sufferers and renews the lives so nearly lost. It plucks from the burning of disease and misery all those who are willing to live, and quickly places them on secure and solid ground—even the rock of health.

No other medicine in the world has attained such a degree of eminence, and no other can give such solid honest proofs of cures. It marches along to conquer, and leaves blessings in its path instead of misery, devastation and death.

Paine's Celery Compound gives to every sufferer the promise of a sure cure and long life. It takes an honest and noble agent to effect honest and quick cures; this is done when Paine's Celery Compound is used.

Her Face Her Fortune.

Is commonly said of famous beauties. She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. D. E. Campbell, agent.

Low Rates to the Sound.

Until further notice the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Seattle for $2. Round trip $3. To Tacoma $2.50. Round trip $4. Steamer leaves foot of Yates street every morning except Saturday at 7 a.m. C. G. Rawlings, general agent, 100 Government street. *

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Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

All kinds of cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

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Why pay such extravagant prices for Milk and Cream, when by diluting HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM you can obtain a much more delicious article for use on on the table or in the kitchen for less money. It has no equal as an INFANTS' FOOD. Ask your grocer for it.

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250. PER BOX at all Druggists **the Great Worm Remedy.**
Being in the Form of a
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KASLO CITY

The Centre of the Great Kootenay Mining District in B.C.

This young and thriving City is situated on Kootenay Lake at the mouth of Kaslo River, within close proximity to the famous Kaslo and Slocan mines.

The discoveries during the present year of numerous mines of remarkably rich ore and great width on Kaslo river and east of Slocan Lake are well known to the public. They have attracted the attention of capitalists and miners all over the continent, and there is no question that these mines, which are tributary to KASLO CITY, will receive more attention than those of any other section of Kootenay.

A spacious hotel has been built for the accommodation of travelers. Stores and other buildings have also been erected. The townsite is being cleared and streets graded so as to forward the large amount of building that will be in progress as soon as material is secured for construction. A trail has been built to the mines, which will be replaced by a wagon road as soon as the work can be prosecuted. The grade to the mines is an easy one. An application for a charter to build a railway line into the mines from Kaslo will be made at the coming session of the Legislature. Everything is being done that circumstances will permit to give easy access to the mines and furnish supplies for the miners. KASLO CITY will have a large population this summer. It will become the supply depot for the richest mining section yet discovered in British Columbia. Unlike many mountain towns, it is most favorably situated on a gentle slope from the waters of a sheltered bay on Kootenay Lake, and is supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by a large stream of pure cold water.

If you wish to participate in the profits that enchanced values will bring don't fail to invest in Kaslo City. Lots are on sale at the offices of all the Leading Real Estate Brokers in the Province.

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STANLEY HOUSE

GENERAL DRY GOODS — Corner Broad and Yates Streets, Victoria, B.C.

Tender their thanks to the Ladies of Victoria and neighborhood for their liberal patronage during the past year, and beg to announce the arrival of their very large purchases for the Spring and Summer trade. These goods have been purchased with great care, in the very best European and American Markets, and as our room is very limited they have been marked at extremely low prices, to ensure a clearance during the season. We invite your inspection of our stock, which will be found well selected and in great variety.

STAPLES.

Good variety and values in Sheetings, Cottons, Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers. Towels, all sorts and prices. Good selection of Lancashire, Welsh and Shetland Flannels, etc., etc., etc. Lace Curtains, Art Muslins, Canton Draperies, Cretonnes, plain and reversible. Big selections in these goods.

Prints, French Percales, Galatea Stripes, Oxford Shirtings, Muslins in check, stripe, spots, etc., etc. These are all English and Scotch goods especially selected for this trade.

JACKETS AND MANTLES.

Our buyer has excelled himself this season. A good assortment in Capes, Jackets, Cloaks, Rain and Dust Cloaks, for Misses and Ladies (especial attention has been paid to S.S.W. and E. & O.S.) These goods are of the Very Newest Styles, both in design and material imported by ourselves and selected by OUR OWN BUYER at the factories, consequently they will be right in values.

ROBES AND DRESSES for Babies' and Children's wear. This department is very complete.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

This department is replete with the newest things in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, comprising Henriettas, Serges, Stanley Cloths, Tweeds, etc. Some beautiful effects in Costumes (no two alike), and Challies, etc. A big range of Plain and Fancy Black and Grey Dress Goods, suitable for mourning.

Large assortment of Dress and Trimming Silks, in black and colors. Also the latest designs in Cord and Braid Trimmings.

First-class Dress and Mantle Making on the Premises.

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in Black and Cream, a very large stock comprising Flouncings, Demi-Flouncings, Edgings, etc., etc. Some pretty things among them, our own importing, direct from France.

Ladies' and Misses' Underwear

Full range, both sizes and prices. Large assortment of Blouses in Cotton, Wool and Silk.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, all sorts and sizes. Ribbons, Chiffons, and newest designs in Veilings—large assortment.

HOSIERY

is a strong point with us this season. Two Hundred Dozen to select from, including Cotton, Cashmere, Lisle Thread, Silk, Plain and Fancy. Our 25c. STAINLESS BLACK COTTON and 50c. STAINLESS BLACK CASHMERE cannot be beaten in the Province, and we believe not in the Dominion.

GLOVES

in Kid, Lisle, Silk, etc., etc Over 200 Dozen. Our

STANLEY 4-BUTTON, $1.00
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The above are fully 20 per cent. cheaper than anything we have ever offered in the Province. Also a full line of Undressed Kid and Gauntlet Gloves in Kid and Lisle Thread.

Do not pass us because of our SMALL STORE, as our Stock is all we describe it to be. Come in and see our Stock, for we consider it No Trouble to Show Goods. Note the address:

THE STANLEY HOUSE — THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE — **Cor. Broad & Yates Sts.**

WM. S. HAMPSON & CO.

A RETIRED "ADMIRAL."

Capt. T. D. Shorts, the Pioneer Navigator of Okanagan Lake.

From the Vernon News.]

Now that the ss. Penticton has passed into other hands and steamboating on Okanagan lake has lost the romance of the days of old, it may not be uninteresting to narrate a few facts connected with Capt. T. D. Shorts, who is justly entitled to the appellation of "pioneer navigator of the Okanagan."

The worthy captain is a native of Adolphustown, Bay of Quinte, Ont., and comes of United Empire Loyalist stock. He came to the Pacific coast in 1857 and mined for several years with varying success in California. In 1870 he traveled north to this Province, and soon after his arrival went up to Cassiar and Alaska, where for over six years he took part in many of the most prominent mining enterprises ever undertaken on the Arcticslope. He was also one of the first to travel through from the coast to the Peace river plains (across the Frying-Pan pass) and then return by Stewart Lake to the Frazer River and thence back to the coast. While at Dease Lake he was for several years foreman of the "Victoria" claim at the mouth of Dease Creek, which employed a large number of miners and was one of the most noted placer mines in that region. He was also the first to erect a saw-mill on the lake, the machinery for which had to be taken in hand sleighs for 400 miles, and which was worked by hydraulic power.

In 1882 he came to the Okanagan country and located the Fall Creek ranch on Okanagan Lake, which he sold four years ago to Lord Ennismore and Mr. Scott Montague. This beautiful piece of properly is now running wild. Having always had a taste for "life on the ocean wave," Capt. Shorts laid the foundation of the present trade (by navigation) with the lower country by purchasing goods in Spallumcheen and taking them down to Penticton in a rowboat, where they found a ready sale. The Granite Creek excitement had then just commenced, and he entered into a "coal oil speculation." The hull was about 35x6ft., built by Hamill & Pringle at Spallumcheen, and fitted up with a coal oil engine at the head of the lake—the first steamer on Okanagan Lake. She was named the Mary Victoria Greenhow, after Mrs. Greenhow's little daughter, and the first trip in her was made by Messrs. Hamill, W. Clark, W. Lawrence and Shorts to the latter's ranch. The coal oil arrangement was by no means an unqualified success, and as the worthy captain observed, "it took a whole match factory to set it working." Two months after the launch, while lying off the Mission, she was burned up, with considerable freight belonging to Messrs. Lequime and Ellis. The engine was not much damaged, and the hardy navigator converted the apparatus into a wood burner and then fitted it up in the hull of the "Jubilee," a sail boat formerly owned by Messrs. Tronson & Brewer. This craft can still be seen at the arm of the lake, near the landing; also the original "engine." The boat ran regularly till the Penticton was launched in August, 1890. The latter was built by Messrs. McAlpine & Allen, of Vancouver, and the engine supplied by the John Doty Engine Co., and put in by Mr. McLeod (of Hamill & McLeod, Lansdowne). This boat is too well known to the local public to need description.

The gallant captain, released from the difficulties and dangers which beset the navigation of our inland waters, will reside at the arm of the lake, on the acre property he purchased from the Okanagan Land & Development Co., between the old wharf and Smith's sawmill.

TRAMWAY TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR:—As President Higgins may possibly make some reply to the complaints made in your article of the 24th inst., it might be well also to call his attention to one or two other small matters in connection with the running of the cars, which strike me as being peculiar.

First, I would ask why the conductors concentrate their gaze into the interior of the car instead of being on the lookout for those who may wish to ride them? I constantly see people left behind, simply because they are coming down a street at right angles to the track and do not come within the focus of either conductor or motorneer, the latter of whom does not seem to have eyes for any one who is not standing on the centre of the track in front of him.

Secondly, could the company not afford to have a small gang of men to keep the track in order and so avoid the horrible jolting that has to be endured here and there.

I say nothing of the unpunctuality which your informant has already pointed out, which is too well known to require comment. This cannot be avoided, when, as was the case to-day, one car was off the track at the Leland House, at the same time another car is standing broken down at the outer wharf end.

This is an incident which occurred this morning. A car was coming down at noon to the wharf with a full load. At Menzies street switch a stop was made, during which the motorneer executed some fancy dancing on the platform, while the conductor strolled ahead to reconnoitre and after several minutes returned, when a sudden thought seemed to strike the motorneer, who exclaimed loudly, "Oh! there's no car there!!" which eventually turned out to be the case.

It might be an advantage to the city if the president closed down the trams for a fortnight or so, while he and his staff paid a visit to some town where he would see how trams are run. The present system is a disgrace to the place.

WAYFARER.

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal. *

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—On the 6th day of March last I let a contract to Mr. James McMullen to pull down a shed and erect some cabins thereon. He deposited some old lumber on the street, that was entirely useless except for firewood, and which he intended to remove the same day. The entire space used did not take up more than ten feet of the street. On the following day I was summoned to appear at the police court for violating the building by-law, by having placed a quantity of building material on the street. The magistrate, however, decided that my case came under the fire by-law, and gave judgment accordingly, inflicting a fine of five dollars. I asked Superintendent Sheppard if Chatham, Government, Johnston, Discovery, Constance and Langley streets had not already been blocked for almost the entire width of the streets for the last two years. Mr. Supt. Sheppard's reply was to the effect that the people who were using the streets had permission to do so, and that it was none of my business to interfere. I wrote the council the following week informing them of the matter, and asking them to produce the permits which Superintendent Sheppard had already stated were granted by the city council. I then saw Mr. Leech, city surveyor, and he informed me that no such permission had been granted nor was likely to be granted. On the following week I sent another communication asking the council to look into the matter on both sides. This they promised to do. But at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the police committee, headed by Aldermen Humber, Hall and Lovell, brought in a report that I had no right to complain

Now, sir, I would like to know under what section of the street by-law, private individuals are given permission to utilize our principal streets for lumber yards, foundries, sawmills, etc. Also who has the authority to grant such permissions, as I am sure the street committee has not. I consider that I have good grounds for complaint, and I would only ask that some of our disinterested citizens would take a stroll down any of the streets mentioned in the complaint and see for themselves the manner in which our by-laws are carried out. The state of these streets is a disgrace to Victoria and may at an early date involve the city in serious expense by some sad accident, which will be greatly regretted, and for which I hope our city fathers will be held responsible. It is entirely beyond their jurisdiction to grant such license for public property to private companies or individuals. This is surely nothing more or less than neglect of duty on the part of Supt. Sheppard, for which he ought to be held accountable, and all I demand is that a thorough investigation be held into the whole affair. Otherwise, it shall be my duty in justice to the public at large, to end the matter in the Supreme Court. I may state that there is already a petition, signed by over 200 ratepayers in Johnson street ward, which will be presented at the next regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

JOSEPH PHŒNIX.

Victoria, March 25, 1892.

I Being What I Am; Thou What Thou Art.

When with thy life thou didst encompass mine,
And I beheld, as from an infinite height,
Thy love stretch pure and beautiful as light,
Through extreme joy I hardly could divine
Whether my love of thee it was, or thine
Which so my heart astonished with its might.
But now, at length, familiar to the sight,
So I can bear to look where planets shine,
Ever more deep the wonder grows to be,
That thou shouldst love me, while my love of thee
Does of my very nature seem a part—
So, often now, as from a dream, I start,
To think that thou—even thou—thou lovest me,
I being what I am; thou what thou art.

—Philip Bourke Marston.

The Kicker.

I thought some one would kill him, as he kicked from morn till night,
Or that some mad wretch would fill him full of buckshot out of spite;
But I wondered when the barber gave him just the smoothest shave,
And the waiter and the carver softest hunks for him would save,
And the porter bowed so meekly when he took the kicker's grip,
And all cottoned to him weakly, though he never gave a tip.
Trainmen watched with care the heating on the car he patronized,
Not a hackman essayed beating when his kick was realized;
Even newsboys grinned compliance when he quoted office rates,
And fair women sought alliance with this moider of the fates.
Like a mule, by earnest kicking he had won all pleasant things,
And in heaven you'll find him picking out the longest pair of wings.

—A. T. Worden.

The Inch Before the Saw.

Only from day to day
The life of a wise man runs;
What matter if seasons far away
Have glooms or have double suns?
* * * * * * *
Like a tide our work should rise—
Each later wave the best;
Today is a king in disguise,
Today is the special test;
Like a sawyer's work is life;
The present makes the flaw,
And the only field for strife
Is the inch before the saw.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Thy Moment Is Small.

Life is here, life is now but the moment is fleeting;
Live it fully in courage, as if it were all;
In the strength of thy manhood to make thy heart's beating
Lead thee on to victory e'en though thou fall;
Be content not to know; all the law of the sages
Nothing better can teach: and the lesson of ages
Is but this: Live today, for thy moment is small!

—Arlo Bates.

Too Late.

Each on his own strict line we move,
And some find death ere they find love,
So far apart their lives are thrown
From the twin soul that halves their own.
And sometimes, by still harder fate,
The lovers meet, but meet too late.
Thy heart is mine. True, true! ah, true!
Then, love, thy hand. Ah, no! Adieu!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BOXING MATCH

For Scientific Points. Ten Rounds. Marquis of Queensbery Rules.

PROF. ROBERT FOSTER
OF VICTORIA
vs.
GEORGE C. REID
OF PORTLAND, OR.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31st.
AT VICTORIA THEATRE.

Sparring bouts and athletic feats by clever local men before the contest of the evening. Admission $1. Tickets obtainable at Jamieson's bookstore, Government street. m24td

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Anniversary Social and Dance

To be held in Harmony Hall,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th.

Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, $1.50. mb21-td

Do You Wear Granby Over-shoes? Every Body Else Does.

jan27-tues-thrs-sat-tf

YOU'LL BE SORRY!!

IF YOU DON'T GET YOUR JEWELERY MANUFACTURED & YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED AND ADJUSTED AT KINGHAM & MINORS. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER JEWELERY INTO ANY SHAPE OR FORM. YOU FURNISH THE IDEA, WE DO THE REST. REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. CHARGES MODERATE. ALL WORK GUARANTEED AT KINGHAM & MINORS 49 GOVERNMENT ST.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, *Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.*

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cents a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.
OFFICE:
White House Block, Victoria, B. C.
P. O. BOX 63

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

INVESTMENTS

$250—One improved lot on Oak Bay avenue on easy terms.
$425—Three lots on Chestnut street, close to the car line.
$500—Two lots on Grant street, West Fernwood.
$600—One lot on Fernwood road, on easy terms.
$600—One lot on King's road, 135 feet frontage.
$600—One lot on Market street, close to corner of Market and Fisgard.
$800—One lot in Michigan street, James Bay.
$1250—One lot in Michigan street, James Bay.
$3600—Large 10-roomed residence on Oak Bay avenue.
$3250—Six-roomed house on Cormorant street.
$200—An acre for good land, in blocks of one, five and ten acres, within easy distance of town.
$700—One lot on Fourth street, Work Estate.
$2000—An acre, two or three acres, situate on St. Charles street.
$1350—An acre, for one, or two acres, situate between Oakland and Cowan avenues. Suitable for subdivision.
$315—One choice lot on Boleskine road, Cloverdale, within five minutes' walk of the car line.
$1150—A small 4-roomed cottage on Fort street, on easy terms of payment.
$300—One large lot on Hurlson street, close to car line.

BARCLAY LOTS

Are to-day selling at $166 for inside lots and $115 for corners. Terms 1 cash, balance in three and six months.

We have houses for sale in all sections of the city.

TO LET.

A 6-roomed house on Randall street.....$18 00
Two 5-roomed houses on Centre road.....12 00
Two 5-roomed houses on South road.....12 00
Two 7-roomed houses on Oak Bay avenue.....17 50
One bakery on Spring Ridge.....7 00
Also a corner store, Fernwood road.....12 00

TO BREWERS:

We have a brewery and residence to lease for a term of years, at a low rental and centrally located.

PAGE & MacGREGOR

18--Trounce Avenue--18

NOTARIES PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS.

FOUND IN THE WATER.

A Badly Decomposed Body Discovered in the Harbor This Morning.

The body of a man badly decomposed was found this morning in the water near the Custom House by a man named Saunders. He notified Officer Driscoll, who had the body removed to Mr. Chas. Hayward's morgue and reported the matter to the provincial police. The face was almost beyond recognition, and the only thing by which it could be known was by a tax receipt on which the name of Mr. Dunn appears. A number of cards containing an advertisement of the American Boiler Company, of Oakland, Cala., were also found in the pockets of the deceased. The police at first thought it might be the body of some longshoreman, but the members of the Longshoremen's Union did not recognize it and the only members of the union named Dunn are now out of the city.

The body had evidently been in the water for about ten days. An inquest will be held on Monday by Coroner Morrison.

This afternoon two receipts from Friendship Lodge, No. 179, A.O.U.W., of San Francisco, were found on deceased. The only money found was a 25 cent piece.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

CANOEING.

At last evening's meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club a committee was appointed to find a location and ascertain the cost of a boat house. At the next meeting, a lot of business of importance will be considered.

THE TURF.

At a meeting of the executive of the Victoria Jockey Club held last evening the following programme, arranged by the sub-committee, was adopted:

FIRST DAY—MAY 20TH.

1. Trotting and Pacing—2:40 class; for all horses owned in the province for six months previous to the giving of the race. Best three heats in five. Purse, $250.
2. Running—Half mile and repeat. Open. Purse, $175.
3. Running—To be known as the British Columbia Nursery stakes, for all two-year-olds. Winner, if otherwise eligible, not to be barred from entering for the Queen's Plate. Distance, five-eight mile. Purse, $100, with entrance money added. Entrance, $25; half forfeit if declared by May 10. Entries to close May 2d.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 21ST.

1. Trotting and pacing—2:30 class; heats three in five. Purse, $400.
2. Running—One mile dash. Open. Purse, $200.
3. Queen's Plate—For all horses foaled, owned and raised in the province of British Columbia that have never won public money. Purse, $500, and the Plate. Second horse to save entrance money. Distance, 1½ miles; weights for age; horses that have ever left Canada, or been out of the province for more than one month at a time, ineligible. Entrees ½. Entries close May 2nd.

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, MAY 23RD.

1. Indian pony race—Siwashes to ride. One mile dash. Purse, $50; $30 first money, $20 second money. Entries free.
2. Running—One and a quarter mile, to be known as the B. C. Handicap, for all horses owned in the province six months previous to the giving of the race. Purse, $500; entrance 10%. Half forfeit if declared by May 16th; entries close May 2nd; six to enter, or no race.
3. Trotting and pacing—Free for all; mile heats; three in five. Purse, $400.

A special meeting of the directors of the Jockey Club will be held on Monday evening.

VANCOUVER CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Cricket Club was held on Tuesday night. Mr. Campbell Sweeney was unanimously elected President; Mr. E. E. Rand was elected 1st Vice-President and Mr. J. L. Pickering 2nd Vice-President. For the office of Captain, the Rev. H. G. F. Clinton and Mr. T. S. Saunders were nominated, the former being re-elected by a majority of three, Messrs. H. J. Walton and McIvor Campbell were proposed for Secretary, the former being re-elected by a majority of 10. Mr. W. E. Green was also re-elected over Mr. Campbell for Treasurer. For the Executive Committee Messrs. Laurenson, Mahon, Sauders, Creery, Campbell, Yolland, Evan-Thomas, Fripp, Chaldecott and Bonnor were nominated, the last five being elected. The Rev. H. G. F. Clinton and Messrs. Pickering and Saunders were appointed a committee to select the teams.

Several new patterns of room mouldings just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

The Yorktown at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—U.S.S. Yorktown arrived from Chile at 9 o'clock this morning.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamer Maude sails for Alberni tomorrow evening.

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz sailed for Port Simpson last evening.

The steamer Maude was taking on an extra big load of freight for Alberni this afternoon.

Schooner Carlotta G. Cox was spoken a few days ago with 420 skins, the biggest catch of the season.

The tug Lorne came into Spratt's wharf this afternoon from the Straits. She is to receive some slight repairs.

Steamer North Pacific did not arrive from the Sound until 10 o'clock this morning. She brought over 13 tons of iron for Marvin and Tilton.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

H. Forrester, of Nanaimo, is in town.

Warburton Pike has returned from England.

Mr. Bray, Government agent at Nanaimo, is in the city.

E. E. Blackwood, local agent of the N.P.R., is over the Sound on business.

J. Piercy will leave for England next week on a three months' business trip.

Harry Abbott, generrl superintendent of the C.P.R., was a visitor at the House last night.

J. Reid, M. Mitchell, W. E. Spencer, Thos. Danson, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. L. St. Murphy, W. A. Mitchell, R. J. Flinn, Chas. Moors, John Walsh, Mrs. D. S. Murphy, A. Bush, G. Kenhley, O. Meyer, Wm. Milton, F. C. Harlow, P. Barlow, Wm. Godfrey, Mrs. Haines and J. J. Fay came in on the North Pacific this morning.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

The Imperial Theatre orchestra gave a concert at the Jubilee Hospital yesterday.

When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

If you are going to buy a watch call on the Canadian Co-Operative Supply Company.

Cambridge sausages, beef sausages, pork pies, boiled corn beef and ham, at Whitelaw & Co.'s, 125 Fort street.

A well selected stock of clothing and gents furnishings, also lease of first class premises, could be bought at easy terms. Apply P. O. box 519, city.

Mrs. Bridges' dancing class will meet in future on Mondays from 8 to 11 o'clock at Harmony Hall instead of Tuesdays at Oliver's Hall.

British Columbia Business College, 43 Government street. Business penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, typewriting. Latest and best methods. Class for ladies. Call and see specimens. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Aluminum Flash Lights.

M. Villon proposes to use aluminum instead of magnesium for flash lights, with the advantage that an exceedingly intense light is obtained without smoke. Aluminum powder is mixed with chlorate of potassium and sugar, in which condition it may be ignited, giving an intense light, but is somewhat dangerous. This powder may be burned in a spirit lamp, or, if a flame of much more brilliancy is required, in a light supplied with a jet of oxygen. The light has high actinic gower and may be used in photography as is the magnesium light. The most convenient way of obtaining a very intense light, according to M. Villon, is to use a lamp provided with a jet of oxygen at the centre of its flame, into which powdered aluminum mixed with a quarter of its weight of lycopodium and a twentieth of its weight of nitrate of ammonium can be projected by means of a tube furnished with an air ball. This gives an exceedingly intense light, without smoke.

How to Stock a Lunch Basket for a Long Railroad Trip.

No person, man or woman, should ever start on a railroad trip without a well stocked lunch basket. A trip only intended to last six hours has been known to last six days, and an overland train is often blockaded two and three weeks. In the first place, a square wicker basket has better stowing capacity than any other. On the bottom put a layer of small tins of sardines, potted chicken, pates, or any of the preserved meats that are best liked; also a can opener. Above them have one of these little alcohol tripod stoves that cost twenty-five cents, a pint tin cup, one or more cans of condensed milk, a pound of sugar in one closed tin canister and tea or coffee in another. A small tin coffee or teapot and a pint of alcohol are also to be packed in. Half a dozen lemons should come next, and at least one a day should be eaten with the food as a corrective. A small bottle of olives or pickles are also nice; so is cold tongue, or better still a nice chicken cooked at home. The rest of the space should be filled in with oatmeal and small crackers, bread and apples or other fruit, and if there is any room more lemons and perhaps some plain cake. No pie, it mashes and doesn't look tasty. The meats and bread, if any, should be wrapped in waxed paper, and a couple of dozen of Japanese paper napkins put in, with a knife, fork and spoon, and a pretty mug for coffee and a plate can be tucked in somewhere. You can make coffee or tea with one of those little spirit lamps. To pack as much as is mentioned here you require a basket about eighteen inches long, a foot wide and a foot deep. It will hold sufficient for a week's rations.

No Trouble.

Mrs. Flora—But, husband, won't the people who buy seeds of you be disappointed when the seeds they have planted come up and look so different from these gorgeous pictures in your catalogue?

Mr. F. (seedsman)—Oh, there's no trouble about that. The seeds will never come up.—Boston Transcript.

Acquainted with Him.

Mr. Ardup (at the tailor shop)—Any difference in the prices of these patterns?

Tailor—No. They are all the same.

Mr. Ardup—I can take my choice of the three?

Tailor—Yes, you pay your money and take your choice.—Chicago Tribune.

To the Clam.

I muse upon an empty house,
Built daintily and true;
As if great nature had but this
One work on hand to do.

Its walls of polished milk white pearl,
Curved, jewel-clean and fair,
That any king might wish to own,
Are desolate and bare.

Where is the tenant that once clasped
Thereto each rose pink loop,
And lived a jovial life at its ease?
Alas! 'tis in the soup!

—New York Sun.

The Views of a Veteran Chaperon.

"Doesn't Mrs. Maxwell believe in coeducation of the sexes?" "Coeducation? I should say not! Why, she believes that a girl ought to be raised so carefully that when she sees a man she will say, 'What is that, mamma?'"—Brooklyn Life.

Proficient in French.

Friend—So you've all learned French? Miss Struckile—Yes, indeed. Studied it in Paree. We went to a French performance and enjoyed it thoroughly.

"Was it comedy?"

"No; pantomime."—Good News.

Man.

Oft ruled by woman, though themselves are kings;
Grandly heroic, vain in smaller things;
They do great deeds—and great rewards they claim;
They live for money, if they die for fame.
Mastered by passion, changing for a freak,
Their hearts are soft, but very seldom break.
Each for himself creates a mimic throne,
And claims a court to worship him alone.
Their larger minds despise the meaner sins;
They strike with swords, they do not pick with pins.
Brave to the world, they face home trials ill—
They eat the fruit and blame the woman still.

—Dorothea A. Alexander.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"All in Your Eye."

"There is a strange experiment in optics discovered by Purkinja," said a young medical student. In a dark room at night move a candle backward from the eyes, these being firmly fixed on the wall beyond. After a few seconds the air will assume a reddish appearance, and running over it in all directions may be seen the veins and blood vessels of your eye in bold relief, while from the centre of the figure their rises up a dark trunk from which the veins branch out on all sides. The trunk is visible where the optic nerve enters the eye, and this experiment is chiefly interesting to the student as proving that the parts of the retina which actually receive and produce the sensation of light must lie behind the blood vessels, since these cast their shadows onto it, and we are enabled to see them as we see any other object externally.

Yesterday and Today.

"Last night, dear Antoinette"
("Tis thus a wooer writes,
Whose thoughts are deeply set
On love's profound delights),
"Asleep within my chair
Thy vision I did greet,
And, joy beyond compare,
I dreamed I kissed thee, sweet."

Ah, she was hurt, I fear,
For, seeming ill at ease,
She wrote: "To me it's clear
Thou'rt taking liberties.
Such notions overthrow;
Pray take to other schemes;
'Tis well that thou shouldst know
I don't believe in dreams."

Yet strange that when today
I kissed her—oh, the bliss,
The charm, the spell that lay
In that ecstatic kiss—
No fault she found. It seems,
O maid of mysteries,
That though she likes not dreams
She courts realities!

—Nathan M. Levy.

Fruits of the Past.

The Books say well, my Brothers! each man's life
The outcome of his former living is;
The bygone wrongs bring forth sorrows and woes,
The bygone right breeds bliss.

Ye are not bound! the Soul of Things is sweet,
The Heart of Being is celestial rest;
Stronger than woe is will; that which was Good
Doth pass to Better—Best.

What hath been bringeth what shall be, and is,
Worse—better—last for first and first for last;
The Angels in the Heavens of Gladness reap
Fruits of a holy past.

—Sir Edwin Arnold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION

REAL ESTATE.

64-LOTS-64

On Cook Street Extension

Fronting on the Proposed Tram Line

These lots are sure to advance in value, and pay good returns.

Terms to Suit All Buyers

Sale at auction rooms, cor. View and Broad Sts., on

Saturday, March 26,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P.M.

JAMES MORTIMER,
mh23-td Auctioneer.

CAPT. WILLIAM MOORE

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.
DEAR SIRS:—

I have great pleasure in giving you this testimonial for your Balsam of Aniseed, having used it for many years in my family, for coughs, colds, bronchitis. One or two bottles generally effecting a cure in bronchitis.

Yours truly,
WM. MOORE.

Victoria, Feb. 23rd, 1892.
fe17

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Fennes Avenue. 45

STANLEY HOUSE

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

Corner of Broad and Yates Streets.

We have a very large assortment of

TOWELS, in Turkish, Linen, etc.

QUILTS, 10-4 to 13-4, Marsailles and Honeycomb.

TABLINGS, Bleached, Unbleached and Fancy.

SHEETINGS, 7 to 10-4, in all qualities.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All at our usual low cash prices. Don't pass the

SMALL STORE, BUT

come in and inspect our

VERY LARGE STOCK

of Dress Goods and General Dry Goods.

Bretagne Lacing, and Fernand Josephine Seamless, KID GLOVES now in stock, and **REDUCED TO $1.25 a pair.** The cheapest gloves in the Province.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

$50,000 TO LOAN

In sums of $5000 to $20,000, on first-class security only, by

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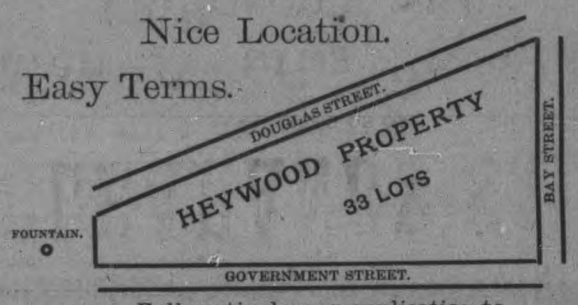

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$4.00 Suits for	$3.00
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$6.50 Suits for	$5.00
$7.00 Suits for	$5.25
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"AMATEUR CZARISM."

The Light in Which the Columbian Considers the Action of the Government.

A Slashing Criticism of the Tyrannical Course Adopted by the House.

From Thursday's Columbian.

We only had time yesterday to briefly notice the high-handed measure which the Government initiated and carried through the House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of embarrassing and injuring—if possible, no doubt, utterly squelching—this paper, on account of its fearless and independent criticism of the administration of the public affairs of the Province and its outspoken championship on all occasions of the rights and interests of the people, as opposed to private and monopolistic interests of which the Government is and ever has been the special defender and patron. The foregoing sentence, make no mistake, indicates the true significance of the gross and outrageous attempt which, by their action of Tuesday, the Government and a portion of the House have made to subvert the liberties of the press by daring to resurrect, in this free land, and in this enlightened age, a mediæval, moss grown relic that practically gave up the ghost in Anglo-Saxondom along with the "divine right of Kings," and similar superstitions of the dark ages, and which now skulks in the twilight corners of the earth, where Czars, Kaisers and Sultans strut supreme.

Anyone who will carefully peruse the editorial article in the Columbian on which the Government and the House have founded their bumptious and absurd action, bearing in mind all the circumstances connected with the subject (which were summed up in the article in question), and also the important fact that the article was dealing with the public actions of public men, and not with private individuals, will see how ridiculously strained are the constructions which the members of the House who consider themselves aggrieved by the criticism in question have put upon the utterances of the article referred to. The language certainly may have been strong, but, after all that had been done and said in the matter, and, taking into account the irregular, obviously unjust, and high handed action in the premises, of both the Attorney-General and a majority of the Private Bills Committee—all of which was capped by the audacious attempt to strangle and bury the bill, with indecent haste, and in an unwarranted manner—we submit that strong expressions, if not exactly justifiable, were, at the least, excusable, under the circumstances. As members of the House know well enough, if they know anything, the strictures were aimed, not at the private characters, but at the political conduct of those who were criticised, and to endeavor to put upon those strictures the strained construction which, for a purpose, has been attempted to be put upon them in the House, viz: that they contained charges of vulgar bribery, is the height of preposterousness.

We hurl back in the teeth of those members of the Government and the House who made the charges, the impudent accusations of cowardice and other unworthy motives as actuating our criticisms. As opposed to such contemptible slurs, is the fact that we mentioned the Private Bills Committee by name, and excepted those who by their expressions in the House had shown their dissent from the reprehensible action of the majority. There may be others included in the majority who did not agree with the course of the committee, and we should greatly regret to do any honorable member of the committee the slightest injustice. As the proceedings of the Private Bills Committee, however, are conducted *sub rosa*, we are obliged, on the face of things, to condemn the majority of that committee and the Attorney-General for their unwarranted and high-handed atttempts to sacrifice ordinary justice, right principles, and the rights and interest of the people to the most mischievous and subversive policy laid down by the Government, as enunciated by the Attorney-General, of fostering and protecting monopolies, and, while repudiating the false construction which has purposely been put upon our utterances, we cannot retract one iota of the deserved condemnation which they were intended to express.

Although not yet "before the bar of the House," we may be permitted while on the subject to give a word of advice to that honorable body. Certain members of the Legislature have expressed themselves most touchingly sensitive for the honor and freedom of the House. That is good. But let us tell those sensitive individuals that the true honor and freedom of the House is—like the true freedom and honor of the individual—very much, if not altogether, in its own keeping. The honor and freedom of the House, let us say further, is infinitely more seriously compromised and prejudiced by the infamous practice tolerated in this House (we will not say more than in others) of private and persistent lobbying. If the Government and the House would make it a rule to drag every lobbyist "before the bar of the House" on sight, and, on a second appearance, put him behind the bars of some other house, their lofty pretensions would not sound so hollow and hypocritical as they do at present. Just fancy a jury being subjected to the influences which a Private Bills Committee and the members of the House are forced to undergo every session, and weep for the honor and freedom of the House!

In conclusion, we hope we have made ourselves clear. We have endeavored to define our position, and to relieve it of the misrepresentations and misconstructions that have been put upon it. From that position we shall not swerve. For the rest, we shall maintain the dignity and rights of the press to the bitter end. If the Government wish to undertake the responsibility of attempting to enforce their Siberian cloture upon the free and independent press of Westminster City and the Mainland, we wish them luck of their venture, that is all.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE NEW ADELPHI BLOCK.

To the Editor:—"Romanesque, which bears the same relation to legitimate architectural styles that dog Latin bears to Latin proper." I think your critic shows a lamentable ignorance of Romanesque architecture, if not of architecture in general, when he writes of "a very pleasing mixture", like some palatable draught of an apothecary. As an architect, allow me to inform him that Romanesque architecture can claim many noble creations in Italy, Germany and France, notably in the Basilicas of Rome, it would be hard to find a more satisfactory example than that of San Miniato, Florence, or Sta. Maria Maggiore in Rome. For seven centuries Romanesque architecture prevailed from a growth, out of debased Roman into what is known as Gothic art, and in France up to the 12th century. The Basilica of Sta Maria Maggiore dating 432 and San Miniato to Florence 1013, are both perfect examples of the style. To most people claiming any knowledge of architecture, it may be presumed that the celebrated buildings at Pisa, Italy, are known. Are these "dog Latin" architecture? Ferguson calls the cathedral "one of the finest and most complete churches in this part of Italy and the typical example of a style that arose here out of the classical during the dark ages." I have gone over the whole range of ground covered by Romanesque architecture from Saint Sophia, Constantinople, that I have not quoted as a bit of Romanesque art as it is sometimes termed Byzantine; through Greece, Italy, France and the valley of the Rhine, and could cite hundreds of charming bits of Romanesque both of color and form and as Ferguson says of some "every part appropriate with distinct and positive meaning and as unobjectionable in taste as in design." It would be well for the architectural credit of Victoria if a little more of pure Romanesque art were breathed into the future buildings, and certainly—I have seen the perspective of the building in question—this design merits a better description than being "a pleasing mixture of the more favorite classes", apart from the tirade against Romanesque art.

ROMANESQUE.

Victoria, March 24th, 1892.

ROMANESQUE AND SO FORTH.

Architectural Styles—What the Romanesque Is Made up of and How It Grew.

The letter from "Romanesque," published in this issue, throws a good deal of light upon the subject of architecture, as well as upon his personal excursions up and down Europe. The art critic of the Times admits that the style can claim many fine examples in places where art is supposed to have reached its supreme point; but, at the same time, he must decline to admit that the Romanesque is a legitimate style of architecture. It is admitted that the old Roman style was legitimate; but it is asserted that the later Romans themselves were the trangressors of the simple purity of their style. They are to be charged with the adoption of the debased style of architecture known as the Romanesque. If one takes the trouble to examine into its origin he will find that it was an outcome of that charming habit of appropriation of everybody's goods which characterized the Romans when they were dropping the simple manners of the early days of the republic and casting about for new forms of luxury, for new things to please the eye. They stole from the Greeks, and like the plagiarists of the present day, bungled the business for want of the genius their victims possessed. They would have liked Phidian pillars in the Pantheon such as those of the Parthenon; they were anxious to have Praxitelean friezes on the buildings in their Forum, but Greek subtlety and the intellectual sublimity of Attica in the ideal and beautiful were not to be successfully imitated by a rough, military people like the ancient Romans. Those conquering old Quirites stole from the Egyptians, from the detested Carthaginians, from the Persians, the Assyrians and the Jews; stole architecturally as well as tangibly all they could lay hands on. Their great imitator, Bonaparte, was actuated by the same Vandal spirit when he robbed Italy to adorn Paris. They were marvellously pleased with the floridity of the Corinthian, yet the innate Roman love of simplicity bade them also not despise the Doric. Imperceptibly the Romanseque style grew, through the centuries just before, and long after Augustus, a style al its own. It was an olla; everything in general and nothing definite; Greek severity mingled with Egyptian voluptuousness; Punic and Assyrian barbaric splendor side by side with the pure Roman idea. Where once a perspective would have shown one harmonious whole, there now taxed the eye and mind a heterogeneous jumble, a sort of Irish stew of architecture, at which the Greek of Pericles' time would have shuddered, perhaps expired. In one front could be found, stolen and poorly-imitated, scraps of the Parthenon, fragments from Thebes, from Corinth, from Babylon and from Karnak.

As time went on the matter grew worse. Every architect seemed anxious to increase the confusion; the further from the pure, single type, the more effective, appeared the prevailing idea. Then the Gothic was dragged in; the Florentine, Tuscan, Norman, Italian, Moorish, Spanish, and the Renaissance sprang up; all these contributed still further to add to the mixture called the Romanesque. It may be an excellent thing to pick out the best things from every style of architecture, throw in a few original ideas of one's own, and contemplate the result with satisfaction, pardonable or otherwise; but whether it is good taste or not is another thing. Can "Romanesque" point to one instance of this style by Angelo or da Vinci, whose taste is perhaps entitled to be called correct? If the writer's memory serves, that entertaining writer upon architecture, Pugin, has something unflattering to say about the Romanesque, or is it Inigo Jones? But it is "kittly" work giving a doctor points on medicine. Among the Greeks, the keenest lovers of the beautiful and the most correct that have ever lived, in any age, from whom moderns may well borrow their judgment as to what is right and true in art, the Romanesque style of architecture would not have been tolerated a moment. Why should it be praised, mentioned in the same page with legitimate types, now?

The sum of this contention is that the Romanesque is not a legitimate form of architecture. The writer may show a "lamentable ignorance" of architectural styles, and more especially the Romanesque, but at the same time, *malgre* "Romanesque" and all who think his way, the writer cannot surrender his convictions upon the matter until some stronger reasons are advanced.

A WONDERFUL STAR.

One, That No Man Has Seen, a Centre of Revolution for Other Orbs.

New York Sun.

The many wonderful discoveries in astronomy recently made by the aid of photography have seemed to leave the older methods of astronomical investigation for in the rear. But just now Mr. S. C. Chandler of Boston, has made what may be called a discovery by the aid of mathematical methods, recalling the achievements of Leverrier and Adams in the detection of Neptune 50 years ago. There is in the northern sky a star known as Algol, which the sharp-sighted Arabs who discovered its variations in light called the demon star. Every two days 20 hours and 49 minutes this star suddenly begins to fade and continues to grow fainter for three or four hours, at the end of which it has sunk from the second to nearly the fourth magnitude. After remaining thus for a few minutes it begins to brighten, and in the course of three or four hours more regains its former brilliancy. Within the past few years it has been discovered that there is a huge dark body revolving around Algol at a distance of some 3,000,000 miles, and to this phenomenon the variations in Algol's light are due. At regular intervals the dark companion star comes into the line of sight between Algol and the earth, and thus partially eclipses Algol, cutting off perhaps five-sixths of its light.

These stars, Algol and its strange non-luminous comrade, are of great size, Algol itself being of more than eleven hundred thousand miles in diameter, while the diameter of the dark body that circles around it is 840,000 miles.

Mr. Chandler, meditating on certain irregularities in the motions of Algol and its companion, suspected that they might be due to the presence of another invisible star in the immediate neighborhood. He carefully compared the observations back to the time of Goodricke, more than a hundred years ago, and pursuing a mathematical method similar to that which resulted in the discovery of Neptune through the effect of its attraction on Uranus, he arrived at the conclusion that such another star must actually exist. According to his conclusion this mysterious body is far more massive than either Algol or its companion, but does not give forth any perceptible light, and it forms a center of attraction around which both of the other stars revolve in a nearly circular orbit, in a period of 130 years. Mr. Chandler's theory seems to fit in well with the observed irregularities of Algol. He remarks, moreover, that there are several other stars known to astronomers to be variable which evidently have one or more dark companions like those of Algol.

It is natural to enquire what is the nature of these mysterious dark bodies existing in the neighborhood of bright stars comparable in brilliancy with our own sun, and evidently obeying the same law of gravitation that prevails in our solar system. The primary distinction between a sun and a planet is that the former glows with a brilliant light of its own, while the planet, having been encrusted with a solid and opaque shell, only shines by the reflected light which it receives from its sun. The dark companions of Algol then may be regarded as in the planetary condition, at least so far as the question of luminosity is concerned. But they differ widely from any of the planets of our system in their great size as compared with the sun, in whose neighborhood they circle. That companion of Algol, which, by its eclipsing effect, produces the variation in the light of the star, is not very inferior in size to its bright comrade, while the greater dark body, whose existence seems to be demonstrated by Mr. Chandler's investigations, greatly exceeds them both in mass. Here, then, if we chose to adopt the idea that this great invisible orb around which Algol revolves is a planet in our sense of the word, we have a world which is the center of motion for the sun that illuminates it.

The World's Cathedrals.

The cathedral of Notre Dame in Antwerp, is one of the largest and most beautiful Gothic buildings in the Netherlands. It is 390 feet long and 250 feet wide.

The cathedral at Cologne is one of the most imposing Gothic structures in Europe. The length is 511 feet, the breadth 231 feet.

The cathedral at Strasburg, one of the grandest Gothic structures in Europe, is remarkable for its spire, designed by Erwin of Steinbock. It rises 438 feet, and is an open fret work of stone bound together by iron ties.

St. Patrick's cathedral in New York City, is the finest in the world. It is 332 feet in length, and 132 feet in general width, with an extreme width at the transept of 174 feet. Both the towers are 328 feet high.

The Florentine Cathedral is in length 500 feet, the transept 406 feet; the vane is 123 feet high. The cupola is octagonal in form, 138 feet six inches in diameter, and the height from the door of the drum to the eye of the dome is 133 feet six inches.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris stands upon the spot once occupied by a Roman temple. The length is 390 feet; with a transept 144 feet; height of western towers, 224 feet; width of front 128 feet, and length of nave to transept is 186 feet.

The building of St. Peter's occupied 175 years. The length of the interior is 613½ feet; height of nave 152½ feet; of side aisles, 47 feet. width of nave, 77-89 feet; of side aisles, 33¾ feet. The height of the dome from the pavement to the top of the cross is 448 feet.—Exchange.

The New Germania.

The new Germania, in the basement corner Government and Johnson Sts., has free lunch, imported and domestic cigars. Come and try them. *

A large assortment of lace and art curtains, art muslins, cretonnes, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

BARCLAY, B.C.

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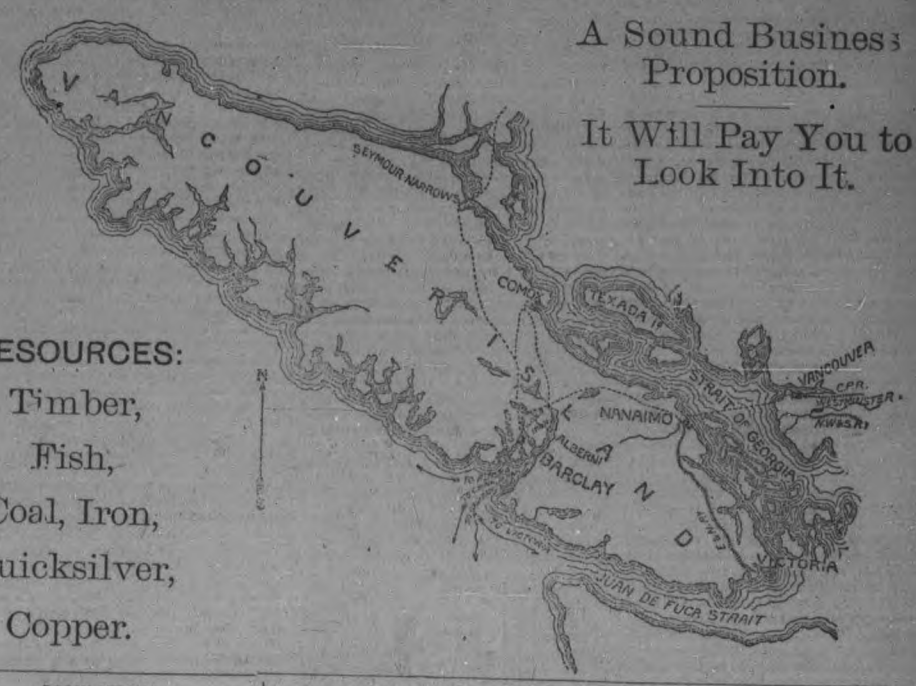

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REGULATIONS

Concerning Sale and Purchase of Lots in Barclay

There shall be 1,500 lots, and no more, placed upon the market, in the original townsite.

The price of the first 25 lots as surveyed, and without improvements, shall be $25 each.

The purchase money shall be used as follows, and in the order herein written:

5 per cent. shall be paid as commission to the broker effecting the sale.
20 per cent. shall be deposited in the permanent improvement fund.
15 per cent. shall be deposited in the advertising fund.
10 per cent. shall be deposited in the building fund.

The next twenty-five lots having received the benefit of the 45 per cent. deducted from the price of the lots already sold, shall be increased in price $10 each, that is to say, $35 per lot, and each successive twenty-five lots shall be increased $10, till the whole 1,500 lots be sold, at which time there will be expended in permanent improvement fund, $96,000; in advertising, $72,000.

No purchaser may purchase more than two lots from any twenty-five, but will have to pay the $10 advance on each two additional lots purchased.

While no lots can be sold below this schedule, the Company reserves the right to donate any number of lots, water or otherwise, to industries employing labor, making the consideration in each case a bond for the employment of a certain amount of white labor, such lots of land to be granted from the lots and land on the map, marked reserved.

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION:

At the head of Barclay Sound proper, and at the mouth of the Alberni Canal, easy of access at any time, to craft of any size or style, yet fully sheltered from any and every wind, lies the most perfect harbor on the Pacific coast, three miles long by three-fourths of a mile in width. The rugged hills, that at the entrance and on the North side plunge into the water almost in the form of cliffs, on the South side and a mile into the harbor, swing away from the water, leaving a beautiful low shore, sufficiently sloping for drainage, and, extending back to the hills which lie three-fourths of a mile or more from the water front. The Barclay Sound Land and Improvement Company has acquired this as the most suitable locality on the West Coast of Vancouver Island for a townsite.

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THE BARCLAY SOUND LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

VICTORIA, B.C.

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The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

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ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes).

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL (House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early the present year, has already become a favorite f or domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the mo economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

NEW WELLINGTON

COAL

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The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard.
Charles Rattray, at Janion's Wharf
Rock Bay Coal Yard
Central Coal Yard.

"Nanaimo" Coal can be obtained from W. T. Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

dec30

MUNICIPAL.

Dog Tax for Year 1892

THE OWNERS OF ALL DOGS within the limits of the city of Victoria are requested to call at my office and pay the Tax on same.

Dogs for which the Tax has not been paid, on and after this date will be impounded according to the provisions of the Pound By-Law.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector.

City Treasurer and Collector's office,
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., March 8th, 1892.

MUNICIPAL.

United States Silver Coin

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF March next, the Treasurer and collectors of the Corporation of the City of Victoria will receive United States silver coin only at a discount of five per cent.

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer.

fe26

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A Finely Situated House.

SEVENTEEN ROOMS, bath, with hot and cold water system, stone cellar. Electric bells throughout. Very suitable for a first-class boarding house. Tenders for lease of the above will be received by the undersigned until April 1, 1892, at noon. For full particulars apply to

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14 YATES STREET

NOTICE

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH, the steamer "City of Seattle" will be laid up for repairs, being succeeded on the Whatcom Route by the steamer "Premier." On the same date the steamer "Elisa Anderson" will be taken off the Everett Route.

G. G. CHANDLER,
G. F. & P. A.

mh17-ap1

DR. TALMAGE ON CHRISTIANITY.

Refuge Offered to All People by the Religion of the Great Redeemer.

The Faith of Jesus, Like Lebanon's Cedars, Shelters All Who Are Under it.

BROOKLYN, March 6.—The congregation at the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning sang with fervor the hymn beginning—

My faith looks up to thee
Thou lamb of Calvary.

Dr. Talmage's subject was the refuge offered by the Christian religion to people of all ages and every variety of character. His text was Ezekiel xvii, 23, "A goodly cedar, and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing."

The cedar of Lebanon is a royal tree. It stands six thousand feet above the level of the sea. A missionary counted the concentric circles and found one tree thirty-five hundred years old—long rooted, broad branches, all the year in luxuriant foliage. The same branches that bent in the hurricane that David saw sweeping over Lebanon rock today over the head of the American traveler. This monarch of the forest, with its leafy fingers, plucks the honors of a thousand years and sprinkles them upon its own uplifted brow, as though some great hallelujah of heaven had been planted upon Lebanon and it were rising up with all its long armed strength to take hold of the hills whence it came.

Oh, what a fine place for birds to nest in! In hot days they come thither—the eagle, the dove, the swallow, the sparrow and the raven. There is to many of us a complete fascination in the structure and habits of birds. They seem not more of earth than heaven—ever vacillating between the two. No wonder that Audubon, with his gun, tramped through all of the American forests in search of new specimens. Geologists have spent years in finding the track of a bird's claw in the new red sandstone. There is enough of God's architecture in a snipe's bill or a grouse's foot to confound all the universities. Musicians have, with clefs and bars, tried to catch the sound of the nightingale and robin. Among the first things that a child notices is a swallow at the eaves, and grandfather goes out with a handful of crumbs to feed the snowbirds.

The Bible is full of ornithological allusions. The birds of the Bible are not dead and stuffed, like those of the museum, but living birds, with fluttering wings and plumage. "Behold the fowls of the air," says Christ. "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down," exclaims Obadiah. "Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacocks?" says Job. David describes his desolation by saying, "I am like a pelican of the wilderness; I am like an owl of the desert; I watch and am as a sparrow alone upon the housetop." "Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed time; and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord"—so says Jeremiah.

A GOODLY CEDAR.

Ezekiel in my text intimates that Christ is the cedar, and the people from all quarters are the birds that lodge among the branches. "It shall be a goodly cedar, and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing." As in Ezekiel's time, so now—Christ is a goodly cedar, and to him are flying all kinds of people—young and old, rich and poor, men high soaring as the eagle, those fierce as the raven, and those gentle as the dove. "All fowl of every wing."

First, the young may come. Of the eighteen hundred and ninety-two years that have passed since Christ came, about sixteen hundred have been wasted by the good in misdirected efforts. Until Robert Raikes came there was no organized effort for saving the young. We spend all our strength trying to bend old trees, when a little pressure would have been sufficient for the sapling. We let men go down to the very bottom of sin before we try to lift them up. It is a great deal easier to keep a train on the track than to get it on when it is off. The experienced reinsman checks the fiery steed at the first jump for when he gets in full swing, the swift hoofs clicking fire from the pavement and the bit between his teeth, his momentum is irresistible.

It is said that the young must be allowed to sow their "wild oats." I have noticed that those who sow their wild oats seldom try to raise any other kind of crop. There are two opposite destinies. If you are going to heaven, you had better take the straight road, and not try to go to Boston by the way of New Orleans. What is to be the history of this multitude of young people around me today? I will take you by the hand and show you a glorious sunrise. I will not whine about this thing, nor groan about it, but come, young men and maidens, Jesus wants you. His hand is love, his voice is music, his smile is heaven. Religion will put no handcuffs on your wrist, no hopples on your feet, no brand on your forehead.

I went through the heaviest snowstorm I have ever known to see a dying girl. Her cheek on the pillow was white as the snow on the casement. Her large, round eye had not lost any of its luster. Loved ones stood all around the bed trying to hold her back. Her mother could not give her up, and one nearer to her than either father or mother was frantic with grief. I said, "Fanny, how do you feel?" "Oh!" she said, "happy, happy! Mr. Talmage, tell all the young folks that religion will make them happy."

As I came out of the room, louder than all the sobs and wailings of grief, I heard the clear, sweet, glad voice of the dying girl, "Good night; we shall meet again on the other side of the river." The next Sabbath we buried her. We brought white flowers and laid them on the coffin. There was in all that crowded church but one really happy and delighted face, and that was the face of Fanny. Oh, I wish that now my Lord Jesus would go through this audience and take all these flowers of youth and garland them on his brow. The cedar is a fit refuge for birds of brightest plumage and swiftest wing. See, they fly! they fly! "All fowl of every wing."

Again, I remark that the old may come. You say, "Suppose a man has to go on crutches; suppose he is blind; suppose he is deaf; suppose that nine-tenths of his life has been wasted." Then I answer: Come with crutches. Come, old men, blind and deaf, come to Jesus. If you would sweep your hand around before your blind eyes, the first thing you would touch would be the cross. It is hard for an aged man or woman to have grown old without religion. Their taste is gone. The peach and the grape have lost their flavor. They say that somehow fruit does not taste as it used to. Their hearing gets defective, and they miss a great deal that is said in their presence.

Their friends have all gone and everybody seems so strange. The world seems to go away from them and they are left all alone. They begin to feel in the way when you come into the room where they are, and they move their chair nervously and say, "I hope I am not in the way." Alas! that father and mother should ever be in the way. When you were sick and they sat up all night rocking you, singing to you, administering to you, did they think that you were in the way? Are you tired of the old people? Do you snap them up quick and sharp? You will be cursed to the bone for your ingratitude and unkindness!

THE WORLD COLD WITHOUT RELIGION.

Oh, it is hard to be old without religion—to feel this world going away, and nothing better coming. If there be any here who have gone far on without Christ, I address you deferentially. You have found this a tough world for old people. Alas! to have aches and pains, and no Christ to soothe them. I want to give you a cane better than that you lean on. It is the cane that the Bible speaks of when it says, "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." I want to give you better spectacles than those you now look through. It is the spiritual eyesight of divine grace. Christ will not think that you are in the way.

Does your head tremble with the palsy of old age? Lay it on Christ's bosom. Do you feel lonely now that your companions and children are gone? I think Christ has them. They are safe in his keeping. Very soon he will take you where they are. I take hold of your arm and try to lead you to a place where you can put down all your burden. Go with me. Only a little while longer and your sight will come again, and your hearing will come again, and with the strength of an immortal athlete you will step on the pavement of heaven. No crutches in heaven, no sleepless nights in heaven, no cross looks for old people. Dwelling there for ages, no one will say, "Father, you know nothing about this; step back; you are in the way!"

Oh, how many dear old folks Jesus has put to sleep! How sweetly he has closed their eyes! How gently folded their arms! How he has put his hand on their silent hearts and said: "Rest now, tired pilgrim. It is all over. The tears will never start again. Hush! hush!" So he gives his beloved sleep. I think the most beautiful object on earth is an old Christian—the hair white, not with the frosts of winter, but the blossoms of the tree of life. I never feel sorry for a Christian old man. Why feel sorry for those upon whom the glories of the eternal world are about to burst? They are going to the goodly cedar. Though their wings are heavy with age, God shall renew their strength like the eagle, and they shall make their nest in the cedar. "All fowl of every wing."

GOD CAN SAVE ANYBODY.

Again, the very bad, the outrageously sinful, may come. Men talk of the grace of God as though it were so many yards long and so many yards deep. People point to the dying thief as an encouragement to the sinner. How much better it would be to point to our own case and say, "If God saved us he can save anybody." There may be those here who never had one earnest word said to them about their souls. Consider me as putting my hand on your shoulder and looking in your eye. God has been good to you. You ask, "How do you know that? He has been very hard on me." "Where did you come from?" "Home." "Then you have a home. Have you ever thanked God for your home? Have you children?" "Yes." "Have you ever thanked God for your children? Who keeps them safe? Were you ever sick?" "Yes." "Who made you well? Have you been fed every day? Who feeds you? Put your hand on your pulse. Who makes it throb? Listen to the respiration of your lungs. Who helps you to breathe? Have you a Bible in the house, spreading before you the future life? Who gave you that Bible?"

Oh, it has been a story of goodness and mercy all the way through. You have been one of God's pet children. Who fondled you and caressed you and loved you? And when you went astray and wanted to come back, did he ever refuse? I know of a father who, after his son came back the fourth time, said, "No; I forgave you three times, but I will never forgive you again." And the son went off and died. But God takes back his children the thousandth time as cheerfully as the first. As easily as with my handkerchief I strike the dust off a book, God will wipe out all your sins.

There are hospitals for "incurables." When men are hopelessly sick, they are sent there. Thank God! there is no hospital for spiritual incurables. Though you had the worst leprosy that ever struck a soul, your flesh shall come again like the flesh of a little child. Oh, this mercy of God! I am told it is an ocean. Then I place on it four swift sailing craft, with compass and charts and choice rigging and skillful navigators, and I tell them to launch away and discover for me the extent of this ocean.

That craft puts out in one direction, and sails to the north; this craft to the south; this to the east; this to the west. They crowd on all their canvas and sail ten thousand years, and one day come up the harbor of heaven, and I shout to them from the beach, "Have you found the shore?" and they answer, "No shore to God's mercy!" Swift angels, dispatched from the throne, attempt to go across it. For a million years they fly and fly, but then come back and fold their wings at the foot of the throne and cry, "No shore! no shore to God's mercy!"

MERCY! MERCY! MERCY!

Mercy! Mercy! Mercy! I sing it. I preach it. I pray it. Here I find a man bound hand and foot to the devil, but with one stroke of the hammer of God's truth the chains fall off and he is free forever. Mercy! Mercy! Mercy! There is no depth it cannot fathom; there is no height it cannot scale; there is no infinity it cannot compass. I take my stand under this goodly cedar and see the flocks flying thither. They are torn with the shot of temptation and wounded and sick and scarred. Some fought with iron beak; some once feasted on carcasses; some were fierce of eye and cruel of talon, but they came, flock after flock—"All fowl of every wing."

Again, all the dying will find their nest in this goodly cedar. It is cruel to destroy a bird's nest, but death does not hesitate to destroy one. There was a beautiful nest in the next street. Lovingly the parents brooded over it. There were two or three little robins in the nest. The scarlet fever thrust its hands into the nest, and the birds are gone. Only those are safe who have their nests in the goodly cedar. They have over them "the feathers of the Almighty." Oh, to have those soft, warm, eternal wings stretched over us! Let the storms beat and the branches of the cedar toss on the wind—no danger. When a storm comes, you can see the birds flying to the woods. Ere the storm of death comes down, let us fly to the goodly cedar.

Of what great varieties heaven will be made up. There come men who once were hard and cruel and desperate in wickedness, yet now, soft and changed by grace, they come into glory, "All fowl of every wing." And here they come, the children who were reared in loving home circles flocking through the gates of life, "All fowl of every wing." These were white and came from northern homes; these were black and ascended from southern plantations; these were copper colored and went up from Indian reservations—"All fowl of every wing." So God gathers them up. It is astonishing how easy it is for a good soul to enter heaven.

A prominent business man in Philadelphia went home one afternoon, lay down on the lounge and said, "It is time for me to go." He was very aged. His daughter said to him, "Are you sick?" He said: "No; but it is time for me to go. Have John put it in two of the morning papers, that my friends may know that I am gone. Goodby;" and as quick as that God had taken him.

EASY TO GO WHEN THE TIME COMES.

It is easy to go when the time comes. There are no ropes thrown out to pull us ashore; there are no ladders let down to pull us up. Christ comes and takes us by the hand and says, "You have had enough of this; come up higher." Do you hurt a lily when you pluck it? Is there any rudeness when Jesus touches the cheek, and the red rose of health whitens into the lily of immoral purity and gladness?

When autumn comes and the giant of the woods smites his anvil and the leafy sparks fly on the autumnal gale, then there will be thousands of birds gathering in the tree at the corner of the field, just before departing to warmer climes, and they will call and sing until the branches drop with the melody. There is a better clime for us, and by and by we shall migrate. We gather in the branches of the goodly cedar, in preparation for departure. You heard our voices in the opening song; you will hear them in the closing song—voices good, voices bad, voices happy, voices distressful—"All fowl of every wing." By and by we shall be gone.

If all this audience is saved, as I hope they will be, I see them entering into life. Some have had it hard; some have had it easy. Some were brilliant; some were dull. Some were rocked by pious parentage; others have had their infantile cheeks scalded with the tears of woe. Some crawled, as it were, into the kingdom on their hands and knees, and some seemed to enter in chariots of flaming fire. Those fell from a ship's mast; these were crushed in a mining disaster. They are God's singing birds now. No gun of huntsman shall shoot them down. They gather on the trees of life and fold their wings on the branches, and far away from frosts and winds and night they sing until the hills are flooded with joy, and the skies drop music, and the arches of pearl send back the echoes—"All fowl of every wing."

Behold the saints, beloved of God,
Washed are their robes in Jesus' blood.
Brighter than angels, lo! they shine,
Their glories splendid and sublime.

Through tribulation great they came;
They bore the cross and scorned the shame;
Now, in the heavenly temple blest,
With God they dwell; on him they rest.

While everlasting ages roll
Eternal love shall feast their soul.
And scenes of bliss, forever new
Rise in succession to their view.

Unforgotten.

As some rare strain of an old poem strays
Back from oblivion, and gladdens me,
So steals upon my heart the memory
Of you and the old days.

Days when we fashioned out our lives' sweet scheme;
You with ambitious hopes and lofty plots,
And I gathering the dear forgetmenots
To wreathe a future dream.

A Maytime, lilac blooms, and hum of bees,
And birds' and breezes' blissful carolings,
And all the springtime's fugitive sweet things
Commingling ecstasies,

That once we shared, but ne'er again shall know,
Save in the vague, mysterious realm of dreams;
Where heart keeps sacred tryst with heart, and seems
Lost in the long ago.

Today I know not where your footsteps wend,
The world is large, and we, meandering
However deviously, yet never bring
Our paths to the same end.

Where'er you fare, your steps lead to the heights
Beyond my reach. I keep the valley path
And glean the sweet, late summer's aftermath,
Fragrant with such delights

As you would scarce count worth your gathering.
You who must win upon your upland ways
A hero's laurels or a poet's bays;
Yet while I strive to sing

I wonder if perchance some fledgling song
Of mine may one day, fluttering tremulously,
Warbling in love-spun lays all blithefully
The words unsaid so long,

Come to your heart like a dove messenger,
And rouse regret and waken memory;
That song should be my dearest song to me,
My heart's interpreter.

And oh, sometimes I dream that you have passed
Beyond the shadows to a bourn unknown;
And then I dream you are my very own,
My very own at last.

But from the trysting place in fairy lands,
The dreamer's yearning heart no trophy brings;
Not e'en the memory of a kiss that clings,
Or touch of loving hands.

And still I joy in thus remembering yet,
And sending after you this raveled strand
Of song, half honey-sweet with memory, and
Half bitter with regret.

—Rosaline E. Jones.

They Had Heard Him Before.

Mr. Hoste (in a terrified whisper)—Marie, there isn't half enough luncheon for all these people. What on earth am I to do?

Mrs. Hoste—I'll get rid of some of them, dear.

Mr. Hoste (ten minutes later)—You're a trump, Marie! But how did you manage to get so many to go?

Mrs. Hoste—I just whispered to them that you had consented to sing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."—Boston News.

Easily Adjusted.

Bank Teller—This check, madame, isn't filled in.

Madame—Isn't what?

Bank Teller—It has your husband's name signed to it, but it does not state how much money you want.

Madame—Oh, is that all? Well, I'll take all there is.—Harper's Bazar.

A Noble Hall.

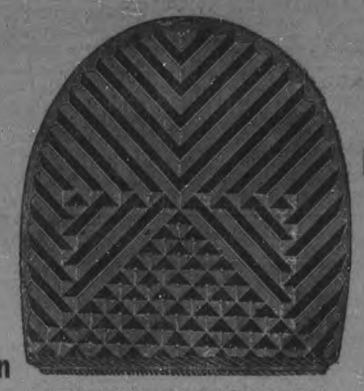
A noble hall was his, where strayed
The shadows as they softly played
Upon the portraits of his race
That to the Conqueror could trace
The winning of the accolade.

All this he to the girl portrayed,
As for her hand he sued, and prayed
That with her beauty she would grace
A noble hall.

Her father had grown rich in trade,
And he, in English clothes arrayed,
Was but a bogus lord, whose pace
Had been too fast. Such was the case.
He married her, and thereby made

You are making
A wrong impression
Wherever you go.

If this is not the Pattern



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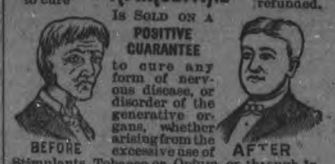

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MUNICIPAL.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 6th day of April next at 4 p.m. for laying three stone crossings in this city.

Specifications may be seen on and after Friday, the 25th inst., at the office of the City Surveyor.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's office, March 24, 1892.
mh24

MUNICIPAL.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, from its intersection with McClure street, to Quadra street, is closed to traffic during removal of rock, until further notice.
S. T. STYLES,
Chairman Street Committee.
Victoria, March 3rd, 1892. mh3

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THE VERDICT

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Are you in it?

WANDERINGS IN MALTA.

Street Scenes and Sights in the Charming Old City of Valetta.

People of All Nations and of All Tongues Always to be Found There.

Special Correspondence of the TIMES.]

VALETTA, Malta, Feb. 20.—The street scenes of Valetta may be briefly described in the statement that if one could combine Waterport street and the Alameda of Gibraltar, the Toledo of Palermo, the Æolus of Athens and the modern Boulevard de la Republique of Algiers, and then remove from this conglomerate some of its Berber and oriental aspects, you would secure an excellent likeness to the impression you gain from the colorful scenes of everyday life and its activities in the chief city of Malta.

The constant presence of the British soldiery, the splendid, luxuriant and sometimes wantonly extravagant displays of the government officials and garrison officers, with endless parades and reviews, alone give the place extraordinary life and activity. As every native inhabitant of the islands is an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith, priests and students clad in priestly garb are never absent from sight, while the processionals are of an extraordinary number and frequently characterized by the greatest splendor.

Every day, and often many times a day, the huge passenger steamers of the Mediterranean discharge hosts of tourists here. Thousands during the winter months are on their way to or from Egypt, Australia or India. Thousands more are merely Mediterranean travelers. Nearly all are here for but a day, or part of a day, but the accessions are ceaseless and their members comprise people of every nationality. These are anxious to see much in little time, and with their chatter in all tongues, craning heads and enthusiastic faces, heighten and brighten the gay thoroughfares.

Then in all this singular and unique medley there are odd trifles for interest and study ceaselessly passing before you or forming distinct bits of color and antique in the strange and curious settings. Barefooted sellers of the delicious Maltese oranges, which hide no less than nectar beneath their thin red skins, dart through the streets with their melodic cries and their endless "Sa-has!" or "Good mornings!" whatever the time of day, the most agile and alert human beings you ever behold.

Groups of watermen straggling to their homes beyond Floriana, redolent of harbor-side toil and traffic, gayly nod and smile and chant as they move within the throng. Here a bevy of bright faced middies, with the roll and swagger of old sea salts, but with the gravest decorum, look in this shop and that with respectful curiosity, always forming pleasant groupings, and now and then touching a sympathetic chord in your heart as members of the band straggle behind to peer into the faces of tourists with an eager, hungry look, as if with a faint hope of recognizing friends or relatives from the far away home. Officers from men-of-war, smileless and critical, and interested chiefly in the great fortifications, pass and repass constantly. They have a tolerative sort of bearing, and the look in their faces plainly tells the wonders their battle ships might accomplish against Malta should *they* ever chance to attempt a breach in its walls.

Ottoman Turkish travelers and merchants, viewing everything askance, as though they remembered the Turkish lands La Valette once blew back from cannons' mouths into the ranks of the besiegers as reprisal, suddenly appear, whisk along for a moment and as suddenly are missing. Algerian Jews, often with their beautiful wives and daughters, rich in robes and splendid jewels, sweep past with truly regal bearing. Well they may, for with the French in Algeria they are gaining great wealth from the vast tobacco plantations of Mascara, and they bring their finest cargoes to Malta, where the cheapest and best cigars in the world are made by the deft Maltese, who feel that they are rolling in wealth if they receive for a year's labor what would sustain the American cigar maker for only one month. With all these will be half naked Greek and Sicilian sailors chattering and gesticulating wildly. Cowled monks move noiselessly along. Shopmen rush from place to place to secure what their customers desire without losing them while in the purchasing mood. Hawkers of lava *bijouterie* and lace plead and wrangle with tourists. Military bands are going and coming, filling the air with English, Scottish and Irish melodies, while adding to the exhilarating clamor of the town are heard all the tongues of all the nations, and above these the clanging of countless church bells. These are never rung. They are always hammered with emulous staccato, as though each bellman were envious of outvaluing all others. The bells are never quiet from matins to the angelus hour of evening. Even after that they often break out as though they had got loose from restraint and were determined to enjoy a spell of it, as all humans seem to do here in the soft and languorous air.

Indeed Valetta is never silent save in the early morning hours. Then it is like a city of the dead, but always sweet and cool and winsome. At that time if you are glad alone the silent churches, the huge forges, the tremendous ramparts, the arches, the dim porticoes and the lofty balconies seem to whisper anew the tales of romance old, their mysteries chivalrous and knightly days.

But soon from this patio, from that narrow thoroughfare, another silent archway, the huge barred doors that open and close with a startling click, come funereal forms, clad in somber black. They glide by with bowed heads. Their advent has been so sudden and their number is at first so great that you are filled with surprise and dismay. But these do not remain. For a soft and delicate hand, as if by accident, with a swift motion changes the folds of the *faldetta*, and the pretty face of half a thousand Maltese maids and matrons are one by one for a moment bestowed roguishly or kindly to yours. Then you realize that the faithful fair of Valetta are on their way to early mass, and you raise there hat in hand, yourself a reverent worshipper, mentally blessing one and all for their piety and pretty, gracious ways.

The Maltese women are among the pleasantries of their sex, both as to physical attractiveness and winsomeness of manner and character. They are as a rule more pretty than those of Italy and Spain, but very perfect as models of proportion and natural grace. Their carriage is superb. They possess an assurance which is never boldness, with a modesty untainted with prudery. Their feet, hands and heads are very small; their faces round rather than oval; their eyes and mouths are large and expressive, and there is an upward, confiding and expectant look in their faces that is very winsome—at least to men.

They are not generally intellectual, but, better still, they are contented home-makers, and are like birds of song in all the homeside joys. They mate early, being mothers at fourteen and grandmothers at thirty, when they are still youthful and charming. During the reign of the knights quite an aristocracy of wealth and nobility for so small an area and population sprang up in the islands, which continues to this day, and the Maltese women of this class are types of the greatest beauty and elegance. As the men of the middle and lowly classes are noted for docility, thrift, frugality and many other excellent virtues, virtue itself is the crowning glory of the Maltese maids and matrons; and to know this and of their affectionate, true-hearted and unassuming lives and ways is to find in every expression of Maltese female loveliness an added and lasting charm.

The shops of Valetta are peculiar in their character. Of late years Malta has become such an important winter resort for English and continental visitors, and such great numbers of sightseers for a day are now certain to be deposited by the dozen or more steamers making daily arrivals, that the shops of Strada Reale and Grande Rue have gradually taken on the character of a grand bazaar of the more fragile and costly products of all Mediterranean and Levantine countries.

Merchants from Tangier, merchants from Fez, merchants from Algiers and from Tunis, merchants from Cairo, Alexandria and Constantinople; Persian and Arabian merchants, Italian merchants and Spanish, even the thrifty Swiss with their curios from the mountains, and the ubiquitous Japanese, all with their most tempting *genere* are here, living together in mutual good will; and with tailors from London, perfumers and modistes from Paris and cafetiers from Greece, furnish a more bewildering display and variety of costly wares and luxuries than could be found save by a connoisseur in Paris, London or New York.

This not only adds greatly to the charm and interest of street scenes and displays, but tends toward luxuriousness in habit and life on the part of those enjoying the winter upon the islands. These folks, as a rule, are drawn from the wealthiest of the English, Germans and French. They live sumptuously at the great hotels, at clubs or in private villas in the suburbs of Valetta, the principal of which is Sliema, where the elegance and display is not outrivaled in the London west end. The English government of Malta has provided splendid driveways and greatly improved the country roads. Indeed, in the costliness of apparel, in the magnificence of the shops, in the throngs of fair women of the northern type and in the superb displays in riding and driving that in any winter afternoon may be seen along upper Strada Reale and Grande Rue, and from Porta Reale through Floriana around to Sliema, and over every white driveway leading to the interior, constantly remind one of the throngs of Regent street and the morning processions of stately equipages in London's famous Rotten Row.

Every stranger in Malta will visit the great Church of St. John. It stands today as it left the grand master's hands, save in what it was deprived of by Bonaparte's looting. If not perfect in architectural grace, its exterior, which is surmounted by the Maltese cross, is massive and stately, while the interior, with its historic associations ever in mind, is wonderfully impressive. It is gorgeous with every species of decoration. Its pavement is of costly varicolored marble. The high altar is resplendent with silver, gold and precious gems. It occupies the center of the choir and at either side are low diasks beneath crimson canopies, with a solitary chair on each—one for the Catholic bishop of Malta and the other dedicated to the Protestant monarch of England. Above the latter are the royal arms.

Not the least interesting features of the Church of St. John are the chapels of languages and the memorial vaults of departed knights. The nave is long and wide, and the walls are fretted in curious devices, gilt with sequin gold. Approaching the aisles on either side, the eye rests, as through golden arches, upon a range of small, dome crowned chapels, the altar pieces of which are curious old paintings. These were the chapels of the different languages or nations, as of France, Italy, Provence, Auvergne, etc., and these are extraordinarily rich in noble monuments in marble and bronze.

The Virgin chapel, hidden from the body of the church by the choir, possesses a balustrade of massive silver; and here are to be seen the keys of three cities of strength over which the Knights of St. John once ruled—Jerusalem, Acre and Rhodes. Standing out from the dark paneling of the choir immediately behind the altar, sculptured in white marble, is a representation of the "Baptism of Christ." It is the work of Maltese artists of the Seventeenth century, and I have not seen its superior in any of the famous churches of Europe. The high, boldly arched vaulting of the roof is entirely covered with paintings representing scenes and incidents in the life of St. John, and the tapestries that hang below, which are said to have cost $30,000, are of wonderful proportions and beauty.

Between the pillars separating the nave and the aisles are many monuments, some incrusted with jasper and agate and all of unrivaled richness and grandeur. It is said that at least every surface square foot of the vast structure covers the body of a once valiant knight; the monuments to grand masters and architects and painters engaged in the embellishment of the edifice are bewildering in their frequency and magnificence, and the entire structure stands today a grand yet pathetic mausoleum and reminder of the power and glory of those Christian warriors of an heroic and a chivalrous past.

This constant mingling of reminiscences of mediæval heroism with every other quality and object so strange and unique in semieastern life and ways, the whole lightened by the gayeties and brilliancies of the thousands of wealthy strangers of your own kind and tongue, is one of the most fascinating sensations to be experienced in any city of the Mediterranean.

Wherever you turn you are confronted by majestic or exquisite relics of a former grandeur carrying its material splendor into the present, and weirdly conjuring the forms, faces and lofty motive of those who built. Everything you see shows you modern power adapting the sepulchers of the most lustrous chivalry the world ever knew to the practical and unpoetic uses of far-reaching diplomacy and aggressive acquisition. And everything you hear illustrates how the warm, vigorous blood of today is flowing back upon all the east and its dead past, thrilling a new and better life into its mummied old frame.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

MRS. REBECCA JACKSON.

A HAMILTON LADY'S STORY!

How She Escaped From Danger!

Her Friends are Delighted.

An Almost Miraculous Deliverance!

The City of Hamilton, in proportion to its population, has, of late, furnished newspaper readers with a greater number of interesting news items than any other city of the Dominion. To the credit of Hamiltonians, it must be said that the city is a law-abiding one; its people are of the kind that work in unity for one common aim—progress. Crime has seldom disgraced the records of the ambitious city, and its rulers and people work together harmoniously in order to make their progressive city an ensample for other places. The important news items that have come from Hamilton within the last few weeks are all of a character that must interest Canadians of every class, and cause them to ponder seriously on matters relating to themselves and their families. The news items referred to have all been messages of life, peace, joy and happiness—messages of satisfaction and approval.

Hamiltonians have been extensively blessed by an agent which has wrought wonders amongst men and women, old and young; and these people who have been benefitted and blessed, have not been slow in proclaiming the good news to others in their own city and elsewhere.

This mighty agent has been doing a wonderous work in every section of our fair Dominion, has made many a home glad in Hamilton, and has caused many hopeless and despairing hearts to overflow with joy. It has restored husbands to wives, and wives to husbands; it has given back to watching fathers and mothers their sons and daughters who were brought so near the portals of death.

This week we are permitted to place on public record another truly wonderful cure recently effected by that well-known and popular remedy, Paine's Celery Compound.

The rescued party is Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, of No. 106 McNab street, Hamilton. In many respects, Mrs. Jackson's case is a notable one, and to a large extent was truly a test case for the power and efficacy of the medicine that is always victorious.

Mrs. Jackson suffered for nearly fifteen years from nervousness and sleeplessness—a truly dangerous and often fatal combination. For years the physicians worked and prescribed without avail. Advertised remedies of all kinds were tried, but no improvement in health was noticeable; disease and suffering still held sway, and were making increased progress in their work of destruction.

The happy moment fortunately arrived when Mrs. Jackson was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound. Her faith, weak at first, gradually increased and strengthened as she found strength returning and her foe taking flight. She found a new life coming on—a fresh existence, and she steadily persevered until a grand and perfect cure was obtained.

While Mrs. Jackson was being cured, she did not forget her suffering friends, and often recommended the use of the medicine that was doing such a work in her case. Almost immediately after her recovery, Mrs. Jackson wrote as follows:

"Having been troubled for nearly fifteen years with nervousness and sleeplessnes, and my family physician unable to afford me any relief, and after trying a number of remedies, I was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, having read your advertisement about others that were benefitted who had suffered the same way. I resolved to give it a trial, and continued to improve from the first bottle. I have taken one dozen bottles, purchased from John A. Barr, of this city, and am now fully recovered. A friend of mine, Mrs. Jefferson, 60 years of age, who suffered from the effects of la grippe and asthma, was greatly relieved from the start, and is now much better.

"I can heartly recommend its use to any one suffering similarly. With best wishes for the future success of your excellent remedy, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
MRS. REBECCA JACKSON,
106 McNab street."

Every word of this strong letter is fully confirmed by a well-known Hamilton gentleman, Mr. John A. Barr, a leading druggist.

What cheering words of comfort to Canada's nervous sleepless, weary and broken-down men and women! To every suffering individual, these glad tidings will be received with joy and pleasure, and thousands will thank Mrs. Jackson for making her experience public.

The people of Canada who are suffering, have now no good excuse to plead why they should continue to go on in pain and misery. The agent of cure is held to all, and its honesty is so universally known and appreciated, that if men and women suffer in the future, it must surely reflect on their judgement and sanity. The true cure is before all, it only needs the out-stretched hand and willing heart to receive it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EDDY'S
STANDARD
MATCHES

Telegraphs and Telephones

SURE—SAFE—SWEET

Every stick a match.
Every match a lighter.

NO FOUL SMELL. NO SULPHUR DROPPING.

Sold everywhere. Accept no others.

FACTORIES AT HULL, CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1851.

11.

THE
RIGBY WATERPROOF CLOTHING

Has been in the market barely a month, and already its merits are appreciated beyond our most sanguine expectations.

ORDERS

Are coming in freely from all parts of the country.

ANOTHER MONTH'S SALES

Such as the last and it will tax our proofing staff to the utmost to fill the orders.

We are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY Goods.

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by anyone before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear, thoroughly Porous and yet a sure protection during a rain-storm.

(SAMPLE ORDERS SOLICITED.)
d-mh12-26-w-m18-ap1

H. SHOREY & CO.,
Montreal.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS

Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, says:—"To secure health in our Canadian climate pure wool undervests are very necessary, and I feel confident you have accomplished a good work in the production of the

"HEALTH BRAND"

which cannot fail to meet the requirements of our people. Wishing you every possible degree of success in this line of manufacture, so scientific and practical. Yours, etc.

The above speaks for itself, and every lady who desires a light, luxurious, and comfortable undervest will find all these qualities combined in the "Health Brand." Special light weights and new styles for spring and summer wear.

For sale at every dry goods store in Canada.

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS

Self-Raising Patent Flour

Manufactured by the Hungarian Roller Process from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat for

BREAD, BISCUITS, PASTRY, ETC.,

Prepared on scientific chemical principles, and no deleterious substance used in its manufacture.

For the Housekeeper, Sportsman, Rancher, Mining Camp or Seafaring man it is a invaluable article for producing in a few minutes wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Only Cold Water is needed to be added, and, for convenience and wholesomeness,

IT -:- CANNOT -:- BE -:- SURPASSED.

ja18-tf

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

Store street, Victoria, B. C.!

Millers of China and Japan Rice

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA
ROLLER FLOUR MILL

Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts

No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
VICTORIA B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT
AGENCY
(Limited.

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE
15 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. London, Eng

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company as a general Land and Investment and Insurance Agency.

Money to Loan on Mortgage
AT LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS
For Sale on Easy Terms.

TO LEASE.

UPON A FIVE OR TEN YEARS' TERM, the well-known brewery, goodwill and plant, and also the residence adjoining the brewery, now owned by Mrs. A. J. Bunster, and situated on Johnson street, Victoria, for the reasonable rental of $10 per month, the lessee to pay the annual taxes thereon. Possession to be given on the 1st of August, 1892. Early applications are solicited, as the owner intends leaving this coast for a home in New York city at an early date. All applications to be directed to Mrs. A. J. Bunster, 414 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, and will receive prompt attention.

fe22-tf

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW

My Price List of Seeds, Plants and Requisites, for 1892, is now ready. If you have not received one, send post card with your address and you will receive one by next mail. My seeds are all tested before being sent out.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES
—AND—
Everything Required in the Garden or Greenhouse.

G. A. McTAVISH,
Seedsman, Florist and Nurseryman, 2 Par Road, Victoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I SHALL not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.

W. F. TOLMIE.
Victoria Sept. 2, 1891. se2-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm
Victoria, Dec. 11, 1890. de12-tf

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Conlin & Rendall has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Rendall, who will collect all debts due to the firm and pay all liabilities.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1892.

M. J. CONLIN,
mh10-1m WM. RENDALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain Works constructed in or on Navigable Waters," Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, that the Cowichan Improvement Company, Limited Liability, intends to apply to the Governor-General of Canada in Council for his approval of certain works and improvements to be constructed, made and done by the said Company in and about the Cowichan River between Cowichan Lake and Cowichan Bay, in the Island of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, and has in accordance with the provisions of the said Act deposited a description of the proposed site of such works and improvements and a description of such works and improvements, together with plans thereof, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of Titles at the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria in the said Province.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1892.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Cowichan Improvement
mh4-1m Company, Limited Liability.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on the south shore of Nahmint bay, Alberni canal; Commencing at a post on the shore of Alberni canal; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to the Nahmint river; thence meandering east along the shore to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

H. R. McINTYRE.
January 30th, 1892. feb1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the south shore of Sarita Lake, Barclay Sound, Alberni District:—Commencing at a post at head of lake joining W. Braden's claim; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north along lake shore to place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

G. C. SAUER.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 20th, 1892. ja26-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the office of the British Columbia Land and Investment agency, Victoria, on the 19th day of March, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and adopting by-laws for the due management of the affairs of the company.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1892.

HENRY S. MASON,
mh Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, situated in Alberni District, Vancouver Island, and more particularly described as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of the land purchased by Beaumont Boggs, being Section 78; thence along the line of the said land in a westerly direction 40 chains; thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, more or less, to the line of the Indian Reserve; thence easterly along the line of said Indian Reserve about 40 chains to the shore line; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement; containing in all 160 acres, more or less.

W. D. McGREGGR,
Victoria, B.C., January 16th, 1892. ja22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on Nahmint river, Alberni canal: Commencing at a post on the river and about 1 mile west from Alberni canal, thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains along the bank of the river to place of commencement, containing about 160 acres more or less.

January 20, 1892. FRANK G NORRIS.

ROBERT N. FITTON,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER

Fifteen years' practical experience.

Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TILE OR BOX DRAINING.

All communications attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE 58 NORTH PARK ST.
P.O. Box 748. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

IMPROVED DENTISTRY.

HAVING RETURNED FROM EUROPE, I shall be pleased to receive my old and new patients at my office, 73 Government street. I am now prepared to furnish you with the latest methods in the Dental art. My specialties are Apparatus for Cleft Palate, my Improved Sets of Artificial Teeth, Regulating Teeth, and the latest setting, Diamonds into Natural and Artificial Teeth. None but first-class work furnished.

DR. HARTMAN.

MUNICIPAL.

ENGINEER CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned until Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., for the position of Engineer of the City Electric Light Works. Salary $80 per month.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's office, Victoria, March 22nd, 1892.

SING :: KEE
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at Shortest Notice.

Contracts Taken.

24 HERALD STREET, - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.
f.15-3m

WING ON
Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
All Kinds of Chinese Help Furnished.
No. 20 Cormorant street, - - Victoria, B.C.

DUCK LUNG,
GROCERIES AND PROVISION

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

And contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fisgard street, Victoria. P.O. Box 457. fe9-2m

INTERESTING SHORT STORIES.

A New Version of the Old Story of the Ghost of the Pecos.

A Murderess Who Preferred Death to Marriage With a Common Looking Man.

Some years before the railroad came to New Mexico I was at a dinner in Sante Fe given by the territorial officers to a number of engineers who had been making a preliminary survey down the Rio Grande. It was a stag party, and after cigars were lighted Mr. Chavez, the gentleman who presided, announced to the guests that he expected each one to make a speech, sing a song or tell a story. Colonel McC——, then on the staff of General Getty, who commanded the Department of New Mexico, chose to tell a story, and the graphic recital and the startling and unexpected termination struck me so forcibly that I wrote it out the next morning. Here it is:

"Gentlemen, I do not wish to reflect on any of the stories that have been or that may be told, but what I am about to narrate has the very decided merit of being true.

"At the breaking out of the late war a large number of Germans who were living in Texas, but who were strongly opposed to secession, decided to put all their portable effects into wagons and come north to New Mexico, here to remain till the war was over.

"They were induced to come to this territory by an old hunter named Combs, who 'knew the country as well as if he had made it,' and who readily consented to be a guide for patriotic exiles.

"The women and children, with a good supply of provisions, were placed in ten wagons. In addition to the drivers there were twelve well mounted and well armed men with the guide, and these drove along a lot of cows and beef cattle, which it was expected would be found useful in the new home, which it was decided should be in the northern valley of the Pecos river.

"After a march of more than 800 miles, during which the exiles suffered many privations, they reached their destination, and they were delighted with the upper Pecos, which every good New Mexican regards as an Eden. Soon after their arrival Combs, the guide, was killed by the Comanches, at least he never came back to deny it, and at the same time the startling news reached them that General Sibley, with a brigade of Texans, had come into the territory and proposed to hold it for the Confederacy.

"The Germans consulted together. They had not bettered their condition by leaving Texas, for the enemy had followed them. After a prayerful consideration of the case and a careful examination of a map of Old and New Mexico they made up their minds to reload their wagons and go to the latter country. As this was early in 1862 they knew nothing of the designs of the French emperor on the halls of Montezuma.

A MONSTROUS SPECTRAL FIGURE.

"They had no guide, nor was this thought necessary, for the maps showed that the Pecos ran nearly due south till it entered the Rio Grande, about 600 miles away, and across from its mouth was their promised land.

"The Pecos, where they had found a temporary resting place, was a beautiful trout filled river. The banks were lined with stately cottonwoods, the sky was clear, the soil fertile and the pasturage the best. They reasoned from their experience with all other streams that these conditions would continue, and that as the river neared its mouth the volume of its water would increase. They did not notice that for 500 miles it received no tributaries, and so they could not foresee the effect of percolation and evaporation on the current.

"Full of hope, they started off for Mexico, and it was not till they had been traveling for a week that they noticed the cottonwoods had given place to sagebrush and cactus, and that the rich pastures of the upper river were replaced by powdery bunch grass. The water became somewhat saline; the sun poured down blistering hot from a cloudless, coppery sky. In shimmering waves the radiating heat distorted the landscape, and, in the early morning and after sunset, the mirage appeared with its delusive cities, its pellucid lakes and its purple mountains of the blessed.

"At length there came a day when the current ceased and they found the water only in tepid, brackish pools. Still on and down they pressed, hoping and praying for a sight of the Rio Grande and the Sierras of Old Mexico.

"Then the pools vanished, swallowed up in the parched earth, and they had to dig for water in the arid and dusty bed of the river, at first a foot, then two feet, then one-half their time was spent in digging for water and they were forced to travel at night, for the cows had died or wandered off and the horses and mules looked like parched skeletons.

"Then there came a day when the last of the exhausted animals died. The wagons fell to pieces in the furnace heat, and gaunt, wild eyed women staggered down the bed of the river with their little ones dying on their milkless and shriveled breasts. The women and children and then the old men died one after the other on the blistering banks of the waterless river.

"After this the younger men died, till at length only one, the most powerful of the party, was left. Without hope, yet urged to madness by the thirst that cracked his lips and blackened his swollen tongue and made thirsty every pore of his gaunt form, the poor fellow staggered on. The red sun rose into the coppery sky, mounted to the zenith, then sloped west from the verdureless Pecos, but he saw no sign of relief.

"One night the last of the exiles, his strength all gone and the coming of death the one thing wished for, threw himself on the blistering river bed and raised his red, sand blinded eyes for a last earthly look at the stars. The vision that he saw we must attribute to the condition of his mind, but as he looked a monstrous spectral figure rose from the sands of the Pecos. The eyes blazed like furnaces, and the mouth was like the crater of an active volcano.

"'My friend,' said this figure, 'do you know who I am?'

"'No, no! Water! water,' cried the poor man.

"'I,' said the specter, 'am the Ghost of the Pecos! Don't you think that in this land it's rather a long time between drinks?'"

The colonel sat down after this story, but it was some seconds before the horrified company realized the cruel sell and hustled him out of the room.

Worse Than Death.

Until a recent date it was the law in Austria that a woman convicted of a capital offense and condemned to death could be saved, even if on the scaffold, if a single man would come forward and then and there make her his wife.

The women of Vienna are justly celebrated for their beauty, and more than one of the fairest women in the Austrian capital has suffered the death penalty for crimes, usually incited by jealousy, that would shock a band of thugs.

Marie Hartman was employed as governess in the family of a colonel of Hussars. She was wonderfully bright, and in addition she had the rare beauty that comes from a crossing of the Magyar and Teutonic races. Colonel Von Graff was about thirty years of age, rich, handsome and gallant—his adventures in the latter line being excused by his associates, owing to the fact that his wife had been an invalid since the birth of her only child, now a little girl of six.

Forgetting their social difference as well as the marital barrier that separated them, Marie Hartman fell violently in love with the colonel, and although he denied ever having encouraged her passion there were not wanting those who believed that the girl had some reason for believing that her employer preferred her to his invalid wife. But be that as it may, it is very certain that Marie got the idea into her pretty but very wicked little head, that if Mme. Von Graff were out of the way she would be installed very soon thereafter as the mistress of the colonel's heart and home.

Too impatient to wait for the natural agencies that produce dissolution, Marie determined to become an active ally of Death. She was a great favorite with the invalid lady, and this gave her the opportunity to carry out her plans, which she did with a calmness and a heartlessness to which the annals of crime present but few parallels.

From the time she began administering poison to her mistress till the day that unfortunate lady died was exactly seven weeks, and during that time the change in Madam Von Graff's case puzzled the foremost doctors in Vienna, including the physician of his majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph.

With the colonel's free consent an autopsy was held, and then the truth came out. The unfortunate lady had been killed by arsenic, administered with surprising skill.

It was some time before suspicion pointed to Marie Hartman, and then it pointed unmistakably. The girl was arrested, but displayed a moral obliquity that amazed men whose lives had been devoted to the investigation and punishment of crime.

Even when the evidence was overwhelmingly against her she protested her innocence with a nonchalance and effrontery that astonished the court, and when convicted and sentenced she broke out with a torrent of profanity and told the judge that she expected to make faces at him when they met in a place warmer than Vienna.

The girl's recklessness and beauty attracted the interest of one of the prison doctors, a middle aged, well to do man, who was noted for his plain features and professional skill. This interest gradually intensified into love, but Dr. Trott did not dare to announce his feelings to his friends or to the beautiful criminal.

At length the day set for the execution of Marie Hartman arrived. In the interim between her sentence and execution she refused to see any clergyman, declaring with a laugh, when talked to on the subject, that she had no hope of heaven or fear of hell.

Dr. Trott was at the place of execution, and when he saw the lovely fiend about to mount the scaffold all his dread of what society would say vanished, and urged thereto by his overpowering love, he rushed up to Marie and cried out, with his arms about her neck, "Marie, I love you, and I will save you by making you my wife!"

With a laugh, she looked into the plain, honest face, and asked:

"Must I marry you in order to live?"

"Yes," replied the doctor. "Say you will marry me and you will live. The clergyman, who is here to point out the better way, will unite us."

Marie Hartman looked from the earnest, plain faced man to the scaffold; then, shrugging her shoulders, she said:

"One can purchase life at too high a price. I think that if marrying you is the only alternative, I prefer to die."

And with a mocking laugh she mounted the scaffold and died without the least sign of agitation or a pang of penitence.

"Two Quarts and a Pint."

There is today an English actor in the United States, who is winning both fortune and fame, who owes his start in life to his early ignorance and innate honesty. When a lad he was what is known as a "pot boy" in a public house near Covent Garden theater, in London.

A gentleman came in late one evening, and while taking refreshments he ordered the boy to call a hack for him. On reaching home the man missed his pocketbook, containing a large sum of money and a lot of valuable papers, and he believed that he had dropped it in the hack, the number of which he had forgotten. He hastened to the public house early the next morning, and after telling of his loss he asked the boy if he could remember the number of the hack.

The poor youth could neither read nor write and knew nothing about numerals, but he knew the signs by which his employer scored the quarts and pints of porter that were drank at his house, so he called out on the instant:

"It was two quarts and a pint, sir!" 111

This was unintelligible to the gentleman till the landlord explained that the boy meant 771.

The hack was soon found, and the driver was forced, somewhat reluctantly, to acknowledge that he had picked up the pocketbook when he went to the stable.

The acuteness of the boy so pleased the gentleman that he sent him to school, where he learned rapidly and soon showed that he had histrionic talents of a high order.

COAL MINING IN CHINA.

Letter From an English Superintendent—Life at the Kaiping Mines, North China.

Character and Yield of Coal—The Lash Applied to the Coolies—Climate, etc.

A resident of Victoria has permitted the TIMES to make the following extracts from an interesting letter, written by an Englishman, in charge of a large coal mine in North China:

KAIPING MINES, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA, Jan. 25.—Affairs here are much quieter, the rebels having been defeated. Only yesterday two of the ringleaders were taken past to Tientsin for execution. Some are again into our old groove but no one can tell how soon it may break out again, as it is reported the rebels have only retreated for reinforcements. I shall be glad to get again into civilization.

The Chinese are a horrid dirty people and it is anything but pleasant living among them. You can seldom go out without being followed, and you see some terrible sights. Singly they are timid, but in a mob get infuriated and dangerous. They have a strong feeling against foreigners. I fancy this has been brought on by the missionary influence which somehow is always causing bother amongst the natives, who don't like to give up their old ways and be converted to Western ideas.

A description of our works here may be interesting. The seams are almost vertical, being from 40 to 90 degrees, therefore very difficult to work. The principal seam is only five feet thick and another is 1 foot 6 inches. These produce the best steam and household coal. There is an inferior seam, 30 feet thick, which is worked for native sale, and others varying from 4 to 40 feet, but too inferior to work. As we take out the coal we fill up the excavations with stone from a quarry on the surface, timber being very expensive and lump coal being what is desired. I find this plan much cheaper and works advantageously. The mine is very heavily watered and cut up with vaults. One fault they cut eight years ago, but could never get through for sand and water. It has been very expensive work, we have just finished this last month, after trying all manner of ways, piling, iron sheets, &c. There is very little gas in the mines, in fact none, but we use safety lamps. Last year from one pit we produced 301,798 tons, a very large output, being 60,000 tons more than any previous year. I have one assistant, three English overmen, and one English engine-wright, all the rest being Chinese. This year we will take out half a million tons. The colliery is well fitted up with fine machinery from England and has been going about 10 years. We have large shops, fitted up with all kinds of machinery for repairs and manufacturing, and have turned out one locomotive complete, build our railway cars, wagons, small hauling engines and pumps. A good foundry makes all the castings for the colliery and railway. These are under an English superintendent, with an assistant. Last year we completed large cement works, which are now producing a fair article. There are also coke ovens and large brick works, and a pottery. A very good fire brick is being made, which is beating the "Blaydon" article out of the Chinese market. The railway extends 100 miles from here to Tientsin, and a concession to extend it to the Russian frontier has been granted.

Our community here comprises 12 Europeans, connected with the work, one doctor and one missionary, six ladies and six children. Our houses are large and on the bungalow style. The climate is very changeable, varying from 100 degrees in summer to zero in winter. It is very trying in the summer when there is long continued heat. July and August are the wet months, when foreigners suffer. In winter there are usually two small snow storms, and our port is closed from December to March, when the mails come overland from Shanghai.

The Chinese as workmen are very good for the pay they receive, about 18 cents a day. The coal bearers won't work unless the foremen and overmen are close to them. The stonemen and sinkers are nearly equal to Englishmen. They are quiet and inoffensive in their work, but the biggest thieves in creation. We search all on leaving the works but for all that many articles are stolen. We used to bamboo them but it had no effect, so I have introduced the lash and this has had an extraordinary effect. A very few cases of whipping have stopped the stealing. They have very few holidays and work mostly all Sunday.

The company is very reticent about the business, and will not let foreigners know anything about it. We have nothing to do with any bill or wages. The Chinese company works and regulates that department. At the end of the year they tell you they have done very well and send you a present. If they could manage themselves all foreigners would go at once.

In Tientsin there is a naval college, with English instructors well paid. The Germans have sent out a man free of pay to teach the students naval construction and management, and in other ways the Germans are trying to oust the English. The Americans don't seem to have a chance. The Germans are going to supply rails at the price they are in England, expecting to make their profit when they get control.

Living is very expensive and there is very little to induce one to remain in almost penal servitude, away from everything and everybody. British Columbia with its large mining resources, ought to offer inducements, and I shall be glad to receive all the information you can send me about its coal and other mines.

Skill Brought to Perfection.

Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto, the greatest Hair Goods Artist on this continent, is now visiting Manitoba, N. W. T., and British Columbia, with his immense stock of fine Hair Goods Coverings for either ladies or gents in Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Bangs; Curly, Wavy and Plain Fronts, etc. See his advertisement in this paper, also large posters and hangers for dates, days and places where he is stopping. Don't miss this chance; go and see how natural and attractive looking you can be made, and baldness, plain and thin hair will be with you a thing of the past. In Victoria he will be at the Driard house for one week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

WANTED, A GOLD FIELD.

Where the Needed Supply is Expected to Come From—A Railway Project.

The decade of California and Australia placer gold mining reversed the normal relation of gold and silver values from one of gold to three of silver, to three of gold and one of silver. Since 1860 the old ratio has been restored, with even a greater preponderance in the last few years of the inferior metal. Hence we say—Wanted, another discovery of a district where "the dust of gold" (in the language of Job, "there is the dust of gold and the vein of silver") shall rival the output of thirty years ago. Shall it be from South Africa, the Ophir of Solomon, from the Altaian mountains of Siberia, or from the river beds and banks along the western flank of the Rocky mountain range of British Columbia and Alaska? Of the succession of districts—1500 miles in extent, connecting the sources of the Missouri with the channel of Yukon, that of Cariboo, formerly called the Frazer River mines, were found as early as 1858 to surpass in productiveness any California or Australian record—fully fifty millions being the product of two years. On the line from Spokane Falls, in the State of Washington, to Fort Yukon, there are besides Cariboo the following districts now ascertained to be equally rich and available for placer mining, viz., Kootenay, Ominica, Cassiar and Yukon. From points on this great international route must come the necessary supply of gold for the restoration of the equilibrium between gold and silver now awaiting the concurrence by treaty stipulations of the great commercial powers.

On this vital question no utterance has been more satisfactory than that of President Harrison in a speech last summer at Albany, New York. His hostility to the attempts to force a depreciated silver currency is shared by ex-President Cleveland—a circumstance which, concurring with the demoralization of the Democratic party on this subject in New York, as well as in many southern and western states, will probably remove Mr. Cleveland's name from the next presidential canvas, greatly increasing the prospects of Mr. Harrison's re-election. In such a juncture it would be a master stroke of policy on the part of the Washington administration, in the reciprocity negotiations now pending, to propose as its leading factor, the concurrence of the Governments at Ottawa and Washington in the construction of an international railway from a point most central on the frontier of the Kootenay district of British Columbia, northwest by the converging valleys of the Columbia, the Fraser, the Lewis and the Yukon rivers to Behring sea. The terms of such a compact, as proposed by United States Consul Tayler, of Winnipeg, in various speeches and publications during the last two years are: That the Provisional Directorate shall consist of an equal number of American and Canadian citizens, led respectively by James G. Blaine and Sir Donald A. Smith; that the route should be as above outlined, equally convenient of connection from San Francisco and Chicago; and that in addition to liberal land grants from British Columbia and the United States, the latter Government, in view of the great national importance of such a communication with Alaska, should secure the immediate and rapid construction of a line by a guarantee of 4 per cent. on $30,000 per mile for a period of 25 years, in the full confidence that as the railway successively reached the rich gold-bearing districts of Kootenay, Ominica, Cariboo, Cassiar and Yukon, the outflow of gold would equal the California record of 1847, with an incalculable advantage to the international negotiations for uniform standards of coinage about to be proposed, as we have confident assurances, by President Harrison.—Winnipeg Free Press?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTLE & SON
MEMORIALS AND LEADED GLASS
CHURCH BELLS—TUBULAR CHIMES AND BELLS
CHURCH FURNITURE
MEMORIAL BRASSES
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ALTARS, ETC.
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STEAMBOATS.

C. P. N. CO.'S STEAMER
MAUDE
CAPT. ROBERTS.
WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF
—FOR—
Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports
ON
MARCH 27.
AT 6 P.M. SHARP.
For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
m124d Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 7 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
Umatilla - - - - April 2
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, the steamer "City of Seattle" will be laid up for repairs, being succeeded on the Whatcom Route by the steamer "Premier." On the same date the steamer "Eliza Anderson" will be taken off the Everett Route.
G. G. CHANDLER,
mh17-apl G. P. & T. A.

STEAMBOATS.

HO! FOR THE EAST!!
The Upton Line of Steamships
GOOD PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION
$300!! $300!! $300!!
Round Trip to Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong, good for six months, only $300, including all stop-over privileges, sailing monthly from Victoria.
SS. ZAMBESI
Due 11th March, via Honolulu.
SS. ROMULUS
Due 23th March.
Passengers are assured of every attention, comfort and civility while on board. For further particulars and every information apply to
F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.,
Agents,
131 Government street, Victoria, B.C. jy8

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,
FOR HONOLULU
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, April 12, 1892, 2 p.m.
For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer
MOANA ..... THURSDAY, March 31st, 1892, 8 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.
General Agents

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
STEAMER
ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER, Master.
On and after November 19th, '89,
Until further notice,
The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday 7 a.m.
For freight or passage apply on board. oct7

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co.
TIME CARD.
VICTORIA ROUTE.
STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON

8:00 a.m.	*Lv	Tacoma	Ar		5:15 a.m.
10:15 a.m.	Lv	Seattle	Lv		3:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	Lv	Pt Townsend	Lv		12:45 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Ar	Victoria	Lv		8:30 p.m.

PORT TOWNSEND (MAIL) ROUTE.

11:00 p.m.	*Lv	Seattle	Ar		3:00 p.m.
12:20 a.m.	Lv	Pt Madison	Lv		2:10 p.m.
.....	Lv	Kingston	Lv		.....
3:00 a.m.	Lv	Pt Gamble	Lv		11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m.	Lv	Pt Ludlow	Lv		10:00 a.m.
6:00 a.m.	Ar	Pt Townsend	Lv		8:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

7:00 a.m.	*Lv	Seattle	Ar		2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m.	Lv	Edmonds	Lv		12:20 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Lv	Mukilteo	Lv		10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	Lv	Everett	Lv		9:45 a.m.
12:00 m.	Lv	Marysville	Lv		9:00 a.m.
2:30 p.m.	Lv	Lowell	Lv		8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	Ar	Snohomish	Lv		7:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday ‡Daily except Monday.
Snohomish River steamer leaves Tacoma, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:00 p.m.
Steamer City of Kingston makes close connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
G. O. CHANDLER,
ja18 G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

UNION PACIFIC
Steamer leaves foot of Yates St.
EVERY MORNING
(Except Saturday)
—FOR—
Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma
AT 7 A.M.
For further information regarding
STEAMSHIP :: TICKETS
—AND—
CHEAP TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Call on or address,
C. G. RAWLINGS,
General Agent.
100 GOVERNMENT STREET. fa7

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE No. 16,
Taking effect Jan. 15, 1892.
Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.
Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 27th of each month.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE No. 15.
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 20th, 1891.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.				STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP.		
No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Victoria.			No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
Dep. 8.00 a.m.	Dep. 2.30 p.m.			VICTORIA	Arr. 12.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
8.04	2.34	1			12.26	6.26	2
8.24	2.54	7			12.10	6.11	7
8.34	3.04	11			12.00	6.01	11
8.38	3.08	13			11.54	5.57	13
8.44	3.14	16			11.50	5.51	16
8.57	3.27	23			11.37	5.39	23
9.07	3.37	28			11.27	5.29	28
9.14	3.44	32			11.19	5.21	32
9.21	3.51	36			11.12	5.14	36
9.35	4.05	43			10.58	4.58	43
9.45	4.15	48			10.48	4.48	48
9.55	4.25	53			10.38	4.38	53
10.07	4.37	59			10.26	4.26	59
10.14	4.44	63			10.19	4.19	63
10.25	4.55	69			10.08	4.08	69
10.35	5.05	74			9.58	3.58	74
10.45	5.15	79			9.48	3.48	79
10.55	5.25	84			9.38	3.38	84
11.05	5.35	89			9.28	3.28	89
11.15	5.45	94			9.18	3.18	94
11.25	5.55	99			9.08	3.08	99
11.35	6.05	104			8.58	2.58	104
11.45	6.15	109			8.48	2.48	109
Arr. 11.50 a.m.	Arr. 6.20 p.m.	112			Dep. 8.43 a.m.	Dep. 2.43 p.m.	112

ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a single fare where such fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
oct1

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HIGHWAY OF THE WORLD.
DAILY THROUGH TRAINS
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EASTERN POINTS,
$5 and $10 cheaper than by any other line. Passengers booked to and from all
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Tickets now on sale for
ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS,
Good to go in either direction.
For time tables and full information apply to
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—AND—
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt Shasta Route of the
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The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.
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Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.
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RAILROAD
Is the line to take
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.
It is the Dining Car Route.
It runs Through Vestibuled Trains
Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of late equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
—ELEGANT DAY COACHES.—
A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.
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To and from all points in America, Britain and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.
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